The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI

t by clearing away the cloud by the recent contests.

o'clock Jan. 9, of consumption, fe of Officer Dooley, brother of se Dooley, aged 31 years. priage from residence, 703 West rect, to Calvary, Thursday, Jan.

ary Cemetery by carriage Wednes-o'clock. Friends are invited. of John G. Law will be from the Prairie avenue, Wednesday at

-In this city, Tuesday evening,

onic Syrup, Sea-Weed Tonic, Mandrake Pills. celebrated and popular medicines wolution in the heating art, and of several maxims which have for all the progress of medical science.

BUTTERS & CO.

O.'S Regular Trade Sale,

MORNING, JAN. 11, THEIR SALESROOMS, COR-AV. AND MADISON-ST.

ikfs, and Mufflers,

been received from the East, are structions are to sell them with-A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctra. EGULAR SATURDAY SALE.

PING GOODS, &c

G. Jan. 13. at 9:30 o'clock, at 118 and 120 Wabsah-av.

VITURE

GORE & CO.,

Jan. 10, at Auction,

& SHOES,

NE ASSORTMENT OF

large and well-assorted TS AND SHOES,

CLOSE.

00. 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

Jan. 12, at 9} o'clock. R WEEKLY SALE. R SUITS,

D DINING-ROOM TURE.

th new misfits and second-and Parlor Stoves, Lounges and Library Deska, Gen-Pianos, General Merchan-

LISON, POMEROY & CO. EHOUSE & CO.,

, at 10:30 o'clock, a full

ETS, MBER SETS,

Dining-Room Furnish, Stoves, &c., ck of GENERAL MER-DISE.

West Van Buren-st.. 2d Story,

be sold: one Hallett & Davis style: Parlor and Chamber ockers. Tables. Bedsteats, es. Mirrors. Carpets, Stoves, celer & Wilson Sewing Ma-lift AM BRUSSE, and Agent for Mortgaree.

LEBRATED throughout business of the Union expressed to all its. I fo and upward at 40, 60c per h. Address lers GUNTHER, Confection, Chicago.

nty-five cent size of the site "Mars" Cologne is seued. Larger sizes, \$1, d \$3,50. BUCK & RAY-Druggista, Chicago.

BRUSH,

IONERY.

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OMEROY & CO.,

UCTION. Jan. 11, at 11 o'clk.

lilks,

Y.) papers please copy. MEDICAL.

DEATHS. .

FINANCIAL.

At Moderate Rate of Interest ON IMPROVED FARMS

ILINOIS AND IOW A Minois Trust and Savings Bank,

122 & 124 Clark-st., Chicago, tr to its Local Correspondents. FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS yade on Chicago improved property at 8 per cent. F. A. HENSHAW, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

7 PER CENT Is sums of \$15,000 and upward on choice inside real estate. Smaller sums at 8 per cent. JOHN H. AVERY & CO., 159 LaSalle-st.

PER CENT. Very choice loans at SEVEN; \$10,000 at 7; \$5,000 at 8; \$1,000 at 8. 8. 81,000 at 8. 7 PER CENT

and 8 per cent loans on approved city real estate man STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Office of the Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago Railroad Company. NOTICE.

CHIOASO, Ill., Jam. 10, 1877.—To the stockholders of the Baltimore & Ohio & Calcago Raliroad Commany; you are hereby notified that, in pursuance of a resolution adopted Jam. 10, 1877, by the Board of Directors of the above-named corporation, a special meeting of the stove-named corporation, a special meeting of the sockholders of the Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago Raliroad Commany is hereby cilled to be held on Wedins average to the state of the s you are requested to be present. By the order of it Beard of Directors.

President Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago Rallroad Co. E. C. WINTANLEY, Secretary of the Baltimore.

Ohio & Chicago Baltroad Company.

VIENNA MODEL BAKERY.

VIENNA

36 Washington-st. Opposite Field, Leiter & Co.

L STURCKOW & CO.,

PROPRIETORS. PIANOS.

re swarded the HIGHEST HONORS at the CEN-NIAL EXHIBITION, viz: TWO MEDALS and LOMAS OF HONOR for "the highest degree of ellence in all their styles of planor." No other so exhibitor has received more than one Medal. inst Grand Gold Medal of Honor, Faris, 1887, inst Frize Medal, London Exhibition, 1862, n unlimited guaranty with each Plano. "Illustrated Catalogues, with Price List, led free on application.

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State and Monroe-sts., Chicago

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Apply at Tribune Counting Room.

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000.000 Choice Cigars for sale in job lots to purchasers. Entire lot to be sold for cash and it time at a large discount from original cost of salecturing. Call or address

ANDREW PEARSON & CO.,
60 and 71 Wabash-av.

FOR RENT.

Large and well-lighted Store and Basement, Nos. 69 and 151 State-at., 45x140 feet. JOHN H. AVERY & CO., 159 LaSalle-st. TO RENT .-- IRON-PRONT STORE.

and 60 Lake-st., 36 feet front by 140 deep, ies, with good basement, a good vault, and clerator; first-class location. F. TUTTLE. SHIRTS. Keep's Custom Shirts, to measure.

The very best, 6 for 89. Not the catchination to take any shirts ordered unless per attafactory. KEEP MNF.CO.. 173 East Madison

DISSOLUTION NOTICES. DISSOLUTION. The arm of William G. White & Co. is this day dis-moved by muteal consent, Kathaniel White retiring. The balass of the late firm will be closed up by Will-as 6. White, who will continue the business at the sea location, Nos. 150 and 152 Fifth-av. WILLIAM G. WHITE, NATHANIEL WHITE.

PARTLY MADE SHIRTS. cep's Patent Partly-Made Taria. The very best, 6 for \$6; can be finished
assewing a similarli search.

EEEF MNFE GO., 173 East Madison-st.

ATS Dress Sill:, Stiff and Soft Hats, HOLIDAY STYLES, J. S. BARNES & CO., 70 Madison-st.

COLLARS. Keep's Collars.

Resp's Collars.

150 pr desert six for the large was the large was the large at IN STATU QUO.

Little Change in the Condition of Affairs at New Orleans.

Anxiety for Compromise Slowly Supplanting the Thirst for Gore.

Pinchback Suspected of a Desire to Trade with the Democrats.

Charges of Bribery Against Members of the Packard Legislature.

The State-House Legislature Elects Kellogg United States Senator.

President Grant Still Declines to Interfere on Either Side.

Representative Crapo Relates His Experience in Louisiana.

Democratic Committeemen the Champion Bulldozers in That State.

Mr. Orton Will Comply with the House Subpæna.

New Hampshire Republicans on the Political Situation,

LOUISIANA.

THE SITUATION.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
EW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 10.—Owing probabl to Secretary Cameron's order to Gen. Augur, the White League made no attempt to capture mains about the same as last night. That may be summed up briefly: Nicholis' police have possession of the station-houses and the Court-House. Outside of that the insurgents have nothing. A great deal of glory is indulged in by the papers sympathizing with the move-ment, but it does not seem very remark-able that a secret armed military organiza-tion which has, bowever, lain dormant for two years, should, with 4,000 men, be able to capture half a dozen buildings, un-

policemen. That

SUMS UP THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS.

Now, if these armed organizations are kept off
the streets, Packard's police will probably go
and repossess themselves of the public property.
Too much stress cannot be laid upon Gen.
Nicholis' remarkable course in relation to the
appointment of Supreme Judges, who in turn
may be expected to recognize him. The offices
of three of these appointees had been lawfully
filled by Gov. Kellogg last week, and will not be filled by Gov. Kellogg last week, and will not be vacant for eight years, unless the occupants either die or are removed from office by the Legislature. These men have been propped up by Gen. Nicholis' bayonets in the Court-House to serve that gentleman's purposes, but have no legal right to act, even if Gen. Nicholls were

THE SUPREME COURT, Senators Howe, Walleigh, McMillan, and Oglesby are understood as taking substantially the view expressed above, and have to-night addressed to the President a communication to the effect that, without recognizing either claimant for Governor, the President would be justified

in replacing the Supreme Court; in other words, taking the Court Building out of the hands of the mob. If that address has not already been sent, it is seriously under considera-

tion.

Ex-Gov. Kellogg was unanimously elected to the United States Senate to-day for the long term. No choice was arrived at for the short term. Pinchback led, receiving 26 votes, to 22 for Antoine, and the balance scattering. Pinchback is undoubtedly trying to

TRADE WITH THE DEMOCRATS, and to-day succeeded in breaking the quorum of the Senate by inducing five members to absent themselves.

sent themselves.

In addition to having a bogus Supreme Court, In addition to having a bogus Supreme Court, Gen. Nicholls' Legislature is transparently bogus. Neither branch has ever had a quorum to start with, returned by the Returning Board. In the lower House they did not claim to have elected a majority, which is a quorum. In the first place they scated a number of men whom the Democratic Committee did not claim to have received a majority of votes, and then seated others on coptest.

seated others on contest.

In the Legislature at the State-House not a solitary contestant has yet been seated in the Lower House.

Lower House.

PACKARD'S MILITIA.

Gen. A. S. Badger has been commissioned Major-General of the State militia by Gov. Packard, and will immediately organize as strong a force as it is possible to enlist. Gen. Badger is an able and experienced officer of acknowledged bravery. In case of another demonstration, Gen. Nicholls' forces will have something to move against besides a few sonads of policemen.

something to move against besides a few squads of policemen.

Exercised Press

**New Orleans, La., Jan. 10.—At this writing (9:30 a. m.) the city is perfectly quiet, and, with the exception of a few armed squads patrolling the streets, and the white-ribbon badges of Nicholls' police, there is nothing to indicate the events which transpired yesterday. Not a single case of violence or disorder occurred during the night, as far as is known at this hour, and there's no indication of the gathering of the armed hosts of yesterday. Each side is exceedingly reticent in regard to its intentions, and nothing is known of them outside of their trusted friends.

SECOND DISPATCH

New Orleans, La., Jan. 10.—On visiting the State-House this morning the writer found a

New Ohlmans, La., Jan. 10.—On visiting the State-House this morning the writer found a line of Nicholis' police on the south side of St. Louis street, and on the opposite side a line of Metropolitans. The former permitted him to pass, but the latter halted him until word from Gov. Packard was received to pass him.

On entering the building, he found the Metropolitans looking like they had been on duty all night, without sleep, and the members of the Legislature presenting a similar appearance. Gov. Packard, who had just returned from breakfast, looked as cool and collected as on yesterday. He stated that there was no change

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1877.

in the situation since last evening, beyond the fact that the House

WOULD HAVE A QUORUM

to-day, which was prevented yesterday by fears of the members. The Senate still wants one to complete a quorum

THE CONTROL OF THE SUPREME COURT of the State, and, as Nicholls says in his dis-

complete a quorum.

Ex-Gov. Kellogg, United States Marshal
Pitkin and others, were present, and engaged
in earnest conversation. All were very reticeat, and declined to give any information as to
their line of policy or intentions.

patrolled the streets last night, and looker around pretty lively, but made few or no arrests.
At midnight but a few men were on the streets,
and most places were closed.
A train of cars from Mobile brought in several
companies of United States troops at 11 o'clock
last night.

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A train of cars from Mobile brought in several companies of United States troops at 11 o'clock last night.

WANT MARTIAL LAW.

A city paper, if its leading editorial on the affairs of yesterday, says: "As we have at present no government in this State whose authority is undisputed, and as there are two or three Congressional Committees trying to find the truth about the late election, pernaps the President may deem it his duty to establish martial law until such time, if ever, as Congress shall come to some conclusion and agreement in the premises. Such a step would at least give to the business community a season of peace, such as they understand it, instead of sounds of war, alarms, and the tramp of armed men, that all day yesterday resounded through the streets of the city. Though we are tolerably well seasoned to popular commotion here, there is a decided preference on the part of a majority of our people for a government of any kind strong enough to maintain itself over the uncertainties necessarily incident to two armed hostile forces in the same camp."

THIRD DISPATCH.

11: 20.—Everything is remarkably quiet. No armed men are to be seen on the streets, and it is said they had all disbanded. In an interview half an hour since with Gen. Augur, he stated that he anticipated no further trouble. He had notified both Nicholls and Packard that he would only interfere to keep the peace, and when it was reported to him last night that the Nicholls police were preventing Government officials from visiting the State-House he promotly notified Nicholls replied that it was without his knowledge or orders, and had the police instructed to allow any one to enter.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

12:30.—The Republican Legislature now has a quorum and is in session. A crowd of several hundred persons are congregated in the streets around the State-House, but are very quiet.

The Democratic pagistature is also in session at Odd-Fellows' Hall. They yesterday el

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10—1:40 p. m.—The Republican Legislature in joint session, has just elected ex-Gov. Kellogg United States Senator for the long term. The indications are that Lieut.-Gov. Antoine will be elected to the short term. SEVENTH DISPATCH.

3 P. M.—The Picayane extra says: "Alfred Bourges, newly-appointed Sheriff by the Supreme Court, made a demand for the courtroom this morning, and was refused. It is expected that a squad of police will be sent to take it.

"The Republican Senate is in conference with the Republican leaders of the State-House this morning. It is rumored that the conference had reference to the existing state of affairs, and that they will join in a telegram to Grant for recognition."

and that they will join in a telegram to Grant for recognition."

8 P. M.—There is much discussion here over the legal aspect of yesterday's proceedings. The Democrats allege that Chief-Justice Ludeling, who was appointed by Gov. Kellogg a few days since, could not hold over, while the Republicans claim that the Chief Justice had authority to remove the Sheriff before he took possession of the Supreme Court-room.

THE SHORT-TERM SENSATORSHIP.

A ballot was had in the Republican Legislature this afternoon for United States Senator for the short term, which resulted—Antione, 15; Pinchback, 21; Lewis, 13; Beattie, 9; scattering, 9.

In the House, after this ballot, Warmoth made a motion, which was carried, that the Speaker instruct the Sergeant-at-Arms to see that members had free ingress and egress to the State-House.

AN INJUNCTION.

AN INJUNCTION.

AN INJUNCTION.

To-day an injunction was sued out of the Fifth District Court by Attorney-General Ogden, enjoining Aifred Shaw from acting as Judge of the Superior Civil Court, lately created by the Republican Legislature.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATURE balloted once for United States Senator to-day without result.

balloted once for United States Senator to-day without result.

The Nicholis Government has organized a regiment of field-artillery, with John Glynn, Jr., as Colonel, and a full staff.

Gov. Nicholis to-day made numerous appointments of parochial officers.

Three Napoleon and Two GATLING GUNS, lately taken from the Washington Artillery by Gov. Kellogg, were taken from the State Arsenal to-day by the Nicholis Government and drawn through the streets by bodies of men to the Washington Artillery Armory.

Among those voting for Kellogg were Warmoth, Albert Leonard, and Gen. McMillan. The latter two were members of the McEnery Schate of 1872.

THE ARMED BODIES

moth, Albert Leonard, and Gen. McMillan. The latter two were members of the McEnery Schate of 1872.

THE ARMED BODIES

of men who thronged the atreets yesterday were not visible to-day. A strong force of Nicholls' police, however, patrolled the city.

THE TWO LEGISLATURES.

The Democrate assert that the Republican Legislature was without a quorum to-day, as the absence of Schators Hamlet, Webster, Wheeler, and Domas left the Schate with one less than a quorum. The Republicans claim that while there was no quorum of the Schate the joint session had eighty-four members, whereas seventy-nine was a quorum. They also say the death of Schator Meredith has left the Democratic Schate without the quorum claimed by that body.

COMPROMISE.

In the Republican House to-day, Warmoth introduced a resolution which recites that the peace and good order of the State is threatened by the present condition of affairs, and that it is the duty of all, especially those claiming authority, to provide means to secure good government and quiet to the State; therefore be it resolved, etc., that a joint committee be appointed, five by the Speaker of the House and three by the President of the Senate, which shall be empowered to confer with a similar committee appointed by the Legislature recognizing Nicholls as Governor, to devise and report as soon as practicable measures to secure a lawful and peaceable settlement of the pending political contest relative to the Government of the State.

The resolution lies over under the rule.

No change in the situation is expected tomight.

The authorities at the State-House claim to have authentic information, which they say will be published in detail in the Republican to-morrow, of bribes offered to members of the State-House Legislature. They believe these bribes have been accepted in some cases.

P. J. Kennedy, an ex-levee contractor under Warmoth and a member of the State-House Legislature, is indicated by name as the agent employed.

IN WASHINGTON.

Special Disparches.

Special Disparch to The Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The unsettled condition of affairs in New Orleans has been condition of affairs in New Orleans has been one of the chief topics of conversation at the Capitol to-day. The Representatives from that State have received numerous dispatches touching the progress of events, and have been occupied most of the day in consultation with the President and other high Government officials and with their friends in Congress in regard to the replies they should make.

The following dispatch, received by E. John Ellis, one of the New Orleans Representatives, this morning, exhibits substantially the condition of affairs as viewed from the Democratic or Nicholls side:

tion of affairs as viewed from the Democratic or Nicholls side:

The Hon. E. John Ellis: The recognition of Ludeling as Chief Justice is the recognition of the Packard Government, because the three Judges, Ludeling, King, and Leonard, who seek to have the Supreme Court room and records returned to their custody, have no other status than that of Packard, as they all hold under appointments unconfirmed except by the Packard Senate. Howell and Morgan declined to jois tacm. It is important that these facts be promptly laid before the President.

The contest in New Orleans has thus far been mainly over
THE CONTROL OF THE SUPERME COURT of the State, and, as Nicholis says in his dispatch, the recognition of Ludeling, King, and Leonard involves substantially a recognition of the Packard Government, because the term for which those Judges held had expired, and their only claim now rests on a confirmation by the Republican Senate. On receiving the dispatch quoted above, Gibson. Ellis, and Levy CALLED UPON THE FRESIDENT at the White House, and found him in consultation with the Secretary of War and the Attorney-General. They stated to him the object of their visit, and read Nicholis' dispatch. The President received them courteously, and listened attentively to what they had to say, and then replied that he should recognize neither Government nor any Department of either Government until all the facts were ascertained. He added that he regarded the occupation of the State-House by the Republicans and the occupation of the Court-House by the Democrats in exactly the same light. He also informed them that he had ordered Gen. Augur to

DISPERSE ANY MOB
that was threatening the State-House, but had directed him not to indicate by any active interference any recognition of either Government.

By direction of the President, Secretary Cameron the read to the Representatives from Louisiana

A DISPATCH TO GEN AUGUR,

which had just been prepared, and which was

eron then read to the Representatives from Louisiana

A DISPATCH TO GEN AUGUR,
which had just been prepared, and which was about to be sent. The following is a copy of it:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 10, 1877.—To Gen. C.
C. Augur. New Orleans, Ld.: It is reported that the State House in New Orleans is surrounded by a mob. If this is so notify all persons to disperse, and compel compliance with your order. It is the determination of the President to see that the Legislature is not molested. When he has full knowledge of all the facts in the premises he will decide which should be recognized. J. D. CANREON.

Secretary of War.

Mr. Ellis, one of the New Orleans Representatives, says that the President and his Cabinet officers evinced a desire to ascertain which of the two contending parties in Louisians.

IS ENTITLED TO RECOGNITION

the two contending parties in Louisiana
IS ENTITLED TO RECOGNITION
as the legal State Government before taking
any definite action.

Attorney-General Taft inquired during the
interview concerning the constitution of the
Supreme Court, the terms of office of the Judges,
and whether or not these terms all expired at
the same time, and remarked interrogatively:
"If the Packard Government succeeds, then the
Packard Supreme Court would be firmly established?" Ellis replied to these questions that
there were five Justices of the Supreme Court;
that the old Bench, presided over by Judge
Ludeling, had been appointed in 1868, and that
the terms of office of a portion of them expired
in December last.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 10 — Representa-

Washington, D. C., Jan. 10.—Representa tives Ellis, Levy, and Gibson, after their interview with the President to-day, telegraphed as follows: To Francis T. Nicholis, Governor of Louisi-ana: We advise no attack on the State-House, maintenance of the present position, and delay in the election of long-term Senator.

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

BULLDOZING EXTRAORDINARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Mr. Crapo, of Massachusetts, is the first member of the Lou-isiana Committee to arrive. The other mem-bers will be here by the last of the week. Mr. Crapo was the Republican member of the Subittee which investigated Ouachita Parish. Committee which investigated Quachita Parish. He tells a very gloomy story of the condition of affairs in that parish and throughout the State. The public have nothing to hope from the report of the Morrison Louisiana Committee. The bad spirit of the Chairman of the Committee has infected all the Democratic members, and the Committee will come back with two widely differing reports. Morrison, on his way to Louisians, and in the hotels at New Orleans, public bard that no solution of the Presidentic complication was possible, except through bloodshed. Being Chairman of the Committee, and technically leader of the House, his incendiary statements had a marked effect upon the inflammable peo-ple of Louisiana, and the radical Democrats of

bring in a report which, while it may admit WILL JUSTIFY TREM Government. The Democratic report will severely condemn the Returning-Board; will deny that there was legal justification for throwing out the returns from bulldozed parishes, and will declare that the State must be counted for lilden. It will be an extremely partisan and infair document. An illustration of the methods the Democratic Committee can be seen from the management of the sub-Committees. Crapo was the only Republican of the Committee
who went to Ouacnita Parish. This is the region, where Dinkgrave was murdered, and is the
scene of the Eliza Pinkston outrage. It is one

of the MOST NOTED OF THE BUILDOZED DISTRICTS.

In some portions of the district the blacks outnumber the whites ten to one. There are, all told, about 1,000 whites. There were but twenty-five white men of this 1,000 who voted the Republican ticket. Of those not one could be produced as a witness before the subbe produced as a witness before the sub-Committee. They were all refugees from the parish. They were in New Orleans, and feared to come back for their lives. The same was true of the most important Republican negro witnesses. There were no Republicans who dared to come to Mr. Crapo to give him infor-mation. The consequence was that the entire investigation of this parish by the House Com-

mation. The consequence was that the entire investigation of this parish by the House Committee consists practically of EX-PARTE EVENUENCE taken by Democratic members. Under the very shrewd partisan management of McMahon, the only Republican testimony possible was obtained on cross-examination. This disclosed the most extensive system of intimidation throughout the campaign. There were a thousand white men in the parish. The witnesses admitted that there were eighteen rifle-clubs there during the campaign. These were organized May 20, and were composed exclusively of white Democrats. No white Republican belonged to them. They were armed, met weekly, attended Republican meetings of negroes in bodies of fifty or 100, rode about the country on horseback, and have not held a single meeting since the election. Yet the Democratic witnesses say, and the Democratic Committee will say, that these rifle-clubs were non-political and had no reference to the campaign. The fact is proved, however, that from May 20 until Nov. 7 they existed, attended political meetings, and comprised ALMOST THE ENTIRE WHITE POPULATION.

ALMOST THE ENTIRE WHITE POPULATION.
They were armed with side-arms and with Winchester and English rifles of an improved pattern. This was the character of the intimidation which Crapo alone was able to prove. No polling-places were shot into, nor was it proved that there were any disturbances on electionday. The work of the bulldozers was completed before that time. The negroes knew what the rifle clubs meant.

The method of examination chosen by McMahon partook of the bulldozen by McMahon partook of the bulldozen Committee was a little hall over a saloon. The Committee was a little hall over a saloon. The Committee was a little hall over a saloon. The dissolute portion of the town of Munroe, and comprising the was the part of the worthless and dissolute portion of the town of Munroe, and comprising the was the property of the saloon.

dissolute portion of the mown of Addirbe, and comprising THE VERY MEN WHO FORMED THE RIPLE-CLUB ORGANIZATIONS.

The colored men would be brought in there and examined to testify to a fair election. They had to face a hall full of buildozers whom they knew well. The only Republican in the entire assembly was one member of the Sub-Committee. The negroes under these circumstances uniformly swore that they voted the Democratic ticket, and that the election was peaceable.

ble.

Mr. Crapo, in view of the peculiar circumstances, moved that Republican witnesses relative to affairs in that param be examined by a sub-committee in New Orleans. This was voted down. The Democrate had not that sense of fairness. This is true of the sub-committee

those sub-committees, therefore, can be regarded in no other light than a partisan, exparte, Democratic testimony. The Democratis insisted that the flurder of Dr. Dinkgrave was not political. The eagroes of the parish, however, believe it was. He was their recognized leader, organized all their clubs, and it is a significant party of the parish. The death of Dr. Dinkgrave, the only man who dared to stand against the rifie clubs, was the death of Republicanism in Ouschita Parish.

Crapo does not think that the Republicans can attach so much importance to Eliza Pinkston as has been done. She evidently was a woman of bad character, and the evidence is not clear that the outrage upon her, terrible as it was, was not committed by negroes, with whom her husband had quarreled. It is evident that the outrage upon her, terrible as it was, was not committed by negroes, with whom her husband had quarreled. It is evident that the courage upon her, terrible as it was, was not completed by negroes, with whom her husband had quarreled. It is evident that the outrage upon her, terrible as it had been that the courage upon her, terrible as it was, was not completed by negroes, with whom her husband had quarreled. It is evident that the outrage upon her, terrible as it was, was not every death of the Senate Committee. That Committee is conducting its investigation with fairness. Morrison refused the Republican members of the House Committee, Indeed the Republican that fairness. Morrison refused the Republican members of the House Committee, in every instance furnished the Democratic minority.

A List of was was a repeated to the proper affidavits of intimidation were presented, He thinks the Board acted in accordance with law.

SENATE COMMITTEE.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—The Senate Committee, Indeed the examination of the Senate Felicians election. Six colored mem testified that they were intimidated, and through fear were forced to vote the Democrate discussion of the Senate Committee, Judge Thomas B. Lyons, of East Felicians, tes

so, as the election was fair.

THE HOUSE SUB-COMMITTEE
heard the testimony of several witnesses to the effect that the election in the Parish of St. Landry was devoid of intimidation. Several witnesses from Plantania to tilled they had heard of the intimidation of colored Republicans there, but knew of none personally.

Milan, colored candidate for the Legislature, admitted that he had told negroes in his speeches that if they voted the Democratic ticket they would be re-cuslaved.

A number of witnesses from the Parishes of Lafourches, Iberia, and Franklin also testified to a peaceable election. to a peaceable election.

Mr. Handy Modely, colored, testified that be-

people.

AT THE EVENING SESSION
of the House Committee, John Butler and J. C.
Wise, of Rapides, testified to the bad character
of J. Madison Wells, and that he would not be
believed on oath in the parish on any question
in which he was concerned.

E. D. White, a lawyer of Orleans, testified to
the conservative tone of the Nicholls canvass,
and that colored people were dissatisfied with
the State Government for not having schools.

THE MAIN QUESTION.

REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—A number Republicans have held a caucus upon the political situation. The object of the meeting was to confer upon some form of resolution to be submitted to the Republican State Legislatures in case the latter should decide to make any recommendation to Congress. The purpose of this resolution is to set forth the facts of the latter should be the state of the latter than the state of the state of the latter than the state of the latter than the state of the this resolution is to set forth the facts of the situation as they are now understood by the Republicans. The meeting was held at Senator Sherman's house, and was attended by some thirty persons. Several drafts of resolutions were presented, some by Cabinet officers. A committee was appointed, consisting of Judges Hoar and Lawrence, to draft a form of

were presented, some by Cabinet officers. A committee was appointed, consisting of Judges Hoar and Lawrence, to draft a form of resolution. The form which was decided upon sets forth that Hayes has 185 votes; that unless it shall be proved that returns were fraudulently made, he will be declared elected, and that the vote of no State can be rejected except by concurrent action of the two Houses.

THE HOUSE ELECTORAL COMMITTEE.

To the Westers Associates Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The House Committee on the privileges, powers, and duties of the House in counting the Electoral vote, have decided that the President of the Senate has no power to count the votes, and the House has equal powers with the Senate in the agency of counting them.

There will be a minority report.

THE FATRIOTIC REPORMERS.

The Republican, this morning, in its leading cultorial, makes this announcement: The following is a copy of the eath of the Grand Order of the Enights of the White League. a Democratic organization which has ramifications in every State in the Union:

You most solemnly swear that you will support the Constitution and by laws, and exceute and perform the objects and purposes of this society, and you hereby bind yourself to give material aid and pecuniary assistance in procuring the just, and, if necessary, the forcible inauguration of Samael J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks. respectively, for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States: and you farther swear that you will, if deemed advisable, take up arms in behalf of this great object. In this you most solemnly piedge your life and honor, acknowledging that you have furfeited your life if in any manner you betray the objects and secrets of this society. So help you God.

American citizens, this is a matter for you to calmly consider. You must not believe for a moment that this is an oath taken by a few hot-heads. In almost every Congressional District in the Republic this wand ordered Gon. D. M. Prost, of St. Louis, to be subpensed to tes

NEW HAMPSHIRE. REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, ICORD, N. H., Jan. 10.—The Rep State Convention met to-day and nomina Benjamin F. Prescott for Governor. Trans P. Conn was nominated for Railroad Comm

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

COUNTING THE VOTES.

great care, this time, however, by clerks and gentlemen representing both political parties. The Referee's report will not be completed for several days, but the result is semi-officially announced to-day, as follows:

Secretary of the Treasury, S. L. Leaphart, Democrat; Secretary of State, H. E. Hoyne, Republican; Atterney-General, James Connor, Democrat; Comptroller-General, T. C. Dunn, Republican; Superintendent of Education, J. R. Talbert, Republican; Adjutant and Inspector-General, James E. Kennedy. Republican Dunn, Comptroller-General, is claimed to have been elected over his opponent, Gen. John Hopgood, Democrat, by a majority of one vote. Leaphart's majority is given in round numbers as 44, and Connor's as 100 votes.

GEN. HANCOCK.

GEN. HANCOCK.

HE KNOWS NOTHING OF HIS ALLEGED TRANSPER

TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

New Fork World, Jan. 9.

We are requested, on behalf of Gen. Hancock, to state that the assertions attributed to Gen. Buford in regard to certain orders alleged to have been received by Gen. Hancock, transferring him to a command on the Pacific coast, are entirely unfounded. Gen. Hancock has recorders, because of the construction of the constru ceived no orders transferring him from the com-mand of the station he now holds, nor has he

The incendiary appeals and rebellious threats of Northern Democratic orators and newspapers are such as to put to shame any declarations that have thus far emanated from Southern sources, and are deserving of the severest censure and condemnation.

The seventh resolution declares: In Rutherford B. Hayes we have a man who is fully identified with the great principles of the Republican party and imbued with the proud appreciation of its past services, who is fitted by ability and experience in public affairs for the responsibilities of the high office of President of the United States, and whose name and career are guarantees of the administration of the Government in the interests of all the people upon principles of housest economy, intelligence, and fidelity to public trusts.

The eighth resolution declares: It is a matter of especial congratulation that in this trying hour of the nation's experience we have in the Presidential chair the great chieftain and distinguished civilian, Ulysses S. Grant. Invincible upon the field of battle, he has proved himself equally courageous and wise in administering the affairs of the Government, and upon his patriotism, honesty, and courage the hearts of the loyal people of the hand rely now as ever with unchanging faith and confidence.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 10.—Henry W. Blair has been renominated to Congress by the Republicans of the Third Congressional District.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

recent election in that State is that of Special Referee T. A. Wilkes in the case of State offi-cers. Returns from the various precincts in

WHEELER.

are entirely unfounded. Gen. Hancock has received no orders transferring him from the command of the station he now holds, nor has he received any intimation whatever that such orders were even in contemplation.

Of course, therefore, Gen. Hancock has neither refused to be transferred to the Pacific coast, nor tendered his resignation of the high position which he holds in the army, on the strength of orders so transferring him. Gen. Hancock has no information on the subject not derived from the newspapers. He had no communication whatever with the authorities at Washington in relation to the subject until after it had been published as from Washington that there was no fruth in the rumors of his removal from his command in New York. After the publication, Gen. Sherman wrote Gen. Hancock a note confirming the published contribution. It is unnecessary to say that Gen. Hancock is in no way responsible for any misstatements made public on this subject, or for any miscon ceptions caused by those misstatements.

GEN. SHERMAN'S EXPLANATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. S.—Regarding the recent proposed transfer of Gen. Hancock to the Pacific coast, alluded to in yesterday's World, the War Department and Gen. Sherman make an explanation of no little public interest. the Nerman says that the very best understanding exists between the general officers of the army, and that there is not now, and has not been, the least trouble among them. Some time ago, when it was determined to sand Gen. Schofield's successor in command of the Division of the Pacific being mentioned, Gen. Syerman sait: "One of you gentlemen must go." Both stated their objections, which were based pretty much on the same grounds. Has cock then said that he was the senior Major-General. Besides, he had not completed his tyrm of service in the East, and therefore had the choice of positions. Both Sherman and McDowell recognized the justices of this claim, and it was agreed that McDowell should go in command of the present, leaving it for future consideral in whom Hanc

DELAWARE. HOW THE STATE WAS STOLEN BY THE DEMOCRATS.

Power (Del.) Sentinel.

The election in Delawisre was not a fair ex-The election in Delaware was not a fair expression of the will of the people, because a fraudulent misuse of the legal machinery for assessing, by the party in power, disfranchised more than 2,500 legal voters. These are the days of investigations. Let us have one here. It will do no harm; it will certainly let a little air in on the dry bones. If Mr. Morton's Committee of Privileges and Elections, or any other committee the Senate may send, will inquire into the fairness of our last election, we think the following can be shown:

1. That a fund was raised in various parts of the State for the purpose of corrapting the purity of the ballot-box.

2. That the Democratic vote in Wilmington was ingrely the product of fraud.

3. That the Election law of 1873 was conceived, drawn, and passed for the purpose of hindering or preventing the negroes, or a great portion of them, from exercising their right of suffrage.

4. That the practical effect and operation of this law, as administered, is to deprive them as intended.

5. That Assessors have been requested or instructed to leave off their lists the names of many Republicans.

6. That Collectors have been requested or instructed to leave off their lists the names of many Republicans.

or right of apr sal, by the Congress, or either House of it, fro an that final declaration, or any rodress, because of it, except by the impendment. I fial, and conviction of the President of the Seaste, or by an appeal to the people in Lockher election? Both remedies are open to the a grieved Congress and people, and they are the only essatitutional remedies. All others cisime is in the direction of usurpariton, revolution, a ad anarchy, and no partisan sophistry can evade that co-cinaion. The man whose election is thus feelared "shall be President." That is the mand size of the Constitution; and resistance to his inau arction or authority during his term of office is re sellan.

The arg amant against this power of the President of the Se ante, that it is a one-man nower, and therefor, solversive of free government, is of little force as long as he speaks as the organ of the Constitution; and must be, at some time and in some cases, a one-lam power, executive, administrative, judicial, and mulitary; and life, liberty, property, and the dearest civil rights, and the gravost questions of civil polity, may hang upon the auxercise of that one-man power. Illustrations are hardly needed. The decision of one mind, ander warrant and color of isw, leven if wrong, as at least better than anarchy, which is the absence of all law, and the aimost sure concomitant of civil war.

Is there no warrant for such action of the Presi-

SOUTHERN INDEBTEDNESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—An important movement is on foot looking to the reduction of the nominal amount of the State debts of Virginia. North Carolina, and Tennessee, by scaling them down and funding them in new bonds. The two States first named have been in default to research. down and funding them in new bonds. The two States first named have been in default for several years, and manifest no disposition to fulfill their obligations. Tennessee paid her interest until last January. The bonds holders, thinking that half a loaf is better than no bread, are willing to surrender their claims and take bonds of a much less facus value if the Executives and the Legislatures of those States will, on their part, undertake to put their finances on such a basis as to insure the creditors of the punctual payment of interest on the reduced debt. Virginia owes about \$45,000,000, and insists that West Virginia is bound to shoulder \$15,000,000 of it as her fair share, but the laster State is not willing to do this. North Carolina's debt aggregates about \$20,000,000. Tennessee owes about \$21,000,000. Tennessee owes about \$21,000,000. Tennessee owes about \$21,000,000. The bonds are chiefly held in New York, and the owners have requested a committe of eminent bankers who are not themselves interested in them to endeavor to secure a reorganization of the debts upon an equitable basis. Messrs. George Coe, J. D. Vermilve, and E. B. Sherman, of New York; B. B. Comerys, of Philadelphia, and Enoch Pratt, of Battimore, all officers of large banking institutions, constitute the Commistee who have undertaken this important work. At their revuest Col. J. E. Parton, of New Jersey, who organized the bankers movement at the Cantennial Enthitics, has good South to confer with the Gotsmern and Financial Boards of Virginia and Morth Couling first, and probably of Tennesse lates.

chronic bankruptcy and making no efforts to pay their debts.

On the part of the creditors, it will obviously be advantageous to sacrifice a large part of the face value of their bonds if they can get in return obligations which the debtors are both able and willing to pay. North Carolina bonds were quoted last week in Wall street at prices ranging from 2½ cents to 20 cents on the dollar; Virginia bonds of different sorts at 6 cents, 29 cents, and 69 cents, and Tennessee bonds at 43 cents. It is proposed by the bondholders that the Committee, which has consented to act, should be farmished with full information as to the amount of the debts, taxable property, and requirements for annual expenditures in each of the three States, and should then submit an equitable proposition for a settlement, scaling the debts down to such amounts respectively as the States could carry without embarrassment to their industries.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.-Mr. Spence presented a joint resolution of the Alabama Legislature asking Congress to approve an act of that body for the construction of a break-water in Mobile Bay. Referred. Mr. West presented a memorial from the New Orleans Board of Underwriters, etc., asking an

Orleans Board of Underwriters, etc., asking an appropriation for the improvement of the mouth of Red River. Referred.

Mr. Boutwell presented the resolutions of the Boston Board of Trade, asking Congress to provide for the appointment of a commission to meet the Commissioners from other countries and consider the expediency of remonetzing silver coin; and to authorize the President to invite foreign nations to appoint similar commissions for fixing the value of silver in relalation to gold coin, and until such international convention silver shall not be made legal-tender for any sum above \$10. Referred.

Several bills, of no public importance, were introduced during the hour, and the Senate then resumed the consideration of unfinished business.

then resumed the consideration of unfinished business.

Mr. Edmunds presented the annual report of the Librarian of Congress. Ordered printed.

The report shows that the number of bound books in the library is \$11,097, and of pamphlets 500,000. The law library contains \$7,727 volumes. The number of entries of copyright during 1876 is 14,882. Materials for the new general catalogue of the library, embracing over 200,000 titles, are ready for the press, but no appropriation has been made for printing. Now it is necessary to consult twelve volumes to ascertain if a particular book is in the library. During the past year the publication of the first volume of original historical documents resative to French discoveries and explorations in the northwestern portion of the United States and on the Mississippi has been made. The whole work will contain six octavo volumes, and will cover a vast collection of letters, official papers, and other documents in the original French relating to discoveries and extlements under Cavalier de LaSalle and other explorers in the territory now belonging to the United States from 1614 to

The necessity for a new library building is urged.

Mr. Windom, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably the House bill to amend the act of May 12, 1864, for a grant of lands in Iowa to aid in the construction of a railroad in that State. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Wright introduced a bill extending for two years the act establishing a Board of Southern Claims Commissioners. Referred.

Mr. Ingalis submitted a resolution requesting the Secretary of State to transmit to the Senate the report of the Commissioners to adjust the

the report of the Commissioners to adjust the claims between citizens of the United States and Mexico under the Conventions of 1868, 1871, and 1878. Paged with a proportion of 1868, 1871, and exico under the Conventions of 1868, 1871, and 576. Passed, with an amendment calling upon the President for a report, if in his opinion it is of imcompatible with the public interest.

Mr. Morton submitted a resolution to print 00 additional copies of the testimony taken beare the Committee on Privileges and Elections grarding the late Presidential election in Loudana, Florida, and South Carolina, and in reard to the casting of the Electoral vote in region. Referred.

Mr. Windom reported, with amendments, the Louse bill making appropriations to supply

Jan. Whidom reported appropriations to supply deficiencies in the Contingent Fund of the House, and for other purposes. Placed on calendar.

The bill reported vesterday from the Committee on Commerce authorizing a bridge across the Ohio between Cincinnati and Covington without pivot draw was before the House all

Mr. Whitthorne, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the formation of a mixed Commission to inquire and report as to the future naval policy of the United States. Made the special order for the 23d of

States. Made the special order for the 23d of this month.

The bill authorizing the appointment of a Commission to attend the international meeting on the subject of the relative value of gold and silver went over without action, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Mr. Holman's amendment reducing the salaries of Ministers was discussed at length.

Without action, the House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANFOUS.

MACKEY'S VISIT TO HATES.

Mackey's VISIT TO HATES.

Mackey of South Carolina, on his way home, stopped at the Maxwell flouse last evening. In an interview with him relative to his visit to Gov. Hayes, Judge Mackey said:

"Of my own motion I proceeded to Columbus, O., leaving Columbia on the 24th of last month for that place, and arriving there on the Wednesday following. Gov. Hampton availed himself of the opportunity of my intended visit to transmit to Gov. Hayes a copy of his inaugural address, delivered on the 14th of December, when I had the honor of administering to Gov. Hampton the constitutional oath of office as the duly elected Governor.

"When I presented the letter to Gov. Hayes he expressed his high gratification at the respectful consideration which it indicated on the part of Gov. Hampton (the letter contained the inaugural address), and especially commended the tone of the letter as timely, in view of the belligerent utterances of some Democratic leaders of the North. Gov. Hayes stated that he recognized in Gov. Hampton a most potent leader in the Southern belt of States, in his relation to that element of the population recently arrayed in arms against the Government, and ead his

in both sections.

"Gov. Haves thought that a lamentable state of affairs had existed in South Carolina, but was satisfied that Gov. Hampton's past course would insure a peaceful solution of the difficul-

"The Governor said that he had been subjected to gross misrepresentation recently by the partisan press, and during the canvass, in relation to his views with regard to the States of the South; that he was represented as manifesting extreme political marganity, and that there was nothing in his record to warrant such harsh judgment. He said that if, in the order of events, he should be called upon to act upon these questions, the best efforts of his head and heart would be directed to their just solution."

contradict the report that he had been f such an impropriety in view of his office. We shall be pleased to hear a denial from Judge Samuel J. Field, of a court, who now is accused of commitmipropriety of the same kind in Mr. interest. Judge Field is an own brother awid Dudley Field, and entertains him stat Washington. Has he been over-David Dudley's soft persuasions?

FOREIGN.

The Usual Telegraphic Muddle Over Turkish Affairs.

More Vague Hints of Russia's Belligerent Intentions. The Porte Still Engaged in Its Custon

ary Game of Bluff. Andrassy's Note Again Appears

upon the Surface Upon the Basis of Which the Turks Are

Willing to Talk a Little. THE EAST.

IGNATIEFP'S PROPOSALS. CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 10.—Gen. Ignatieff the Russian representative, in a confidentia the Russian representative, in a confidential communication to Midhat Pasha Saturday, urged the acceptance of certain points of the Conference proposals, and indicated the means of evading others. He advised the acceptance of the International Commission, with consultive powers only. He suggested the appointment of officers of instruction, instead of the establishments. ment of a Bulgarian instead of the establishment of a Bulgarian instead of an European Governor of Bulgaria. He guaranteed Russia's assent to the proposals, thus modified. He demied, in the course of his letter, that Russia in-

cited Servia to make war. CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 10.—The Turquie (newspaper) states in consequence of Roumania's uneasiness the Porte has officially declared the new Constitution was purely internal, not affecting the rights of the principality gus inteed by the international treaties.

view with Midhat Pasha to-morrow.

Gen. Ignatieff's attitude toward the Porte bas been more conciliatory the last few days.

The arms taken from the Christian inhabitant of Bulgaria at the time of the insurrection ar now being restored.

lat, so that the rest of the line and the Danube district towards Turn Severin would remain to the Russians. The capital would thus remain free from Russian occupation. In return, the Roumanian Government would pledge steelt to defend the Danube line, and to thus prevent the Turks from destroying the railway, which would form the basis of operations of the Russians until the Russians had taken up their positions.

in Moldavia and the bottomless roads in Southern Bessarabia towards the Danube.

RUSSIAN PLAN OF OPERATION.

According to the same correspondent, the Russian plan of operation would be to force the passage of the Danube in as many places as possible. A strong corps will, he thinks, take up in the next few days a concentrated position on the Bessarabian frontier, near the town of Bolgrad, ceded in the treaty of Paris to Rongania, in order to march at one on Ismails, on

Bolgrad, ceded in the treaty of Paris to Rou-manis, in order to march at once on Ismaila, on the Killia branch of the Danube. Those corps which will pass the Pruth will concentrate in the direction of Fokschani and Galatz, and in the former place the Commander-in-Chief would establish his headquarters. From Ismaila to the Danube, near Tultscia, it is only a few miles, and the river might be passed a little to the west of the first-named town. The starting-point for all the operations in the Dorbudia is however, the position of Ibraila-

AUSTRALASIA.

The South Australia Register states that

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE APRICAN EXPEDITION LONDON, Jan. 10 .- A special from Madeir says the King of Dahomey is very anxious about the intentions of Great Britain. The people of

Whydah, since a British gunboat ascended the

lagoons, are reported ready to dethrone the King if certain that the British will attack.

SMALL-POX.

According to the Registrar-General's return

the deaths from small-pox rose last week to

116, against 75 the previous week. The me

tropolitan hospitals contained 859 small-populations on Saturday last, against 823 the previous Saturday. About 200 cases were refused admission during the week, all available beds being occupied.

COMMERCIAL DIFFERENCES.

MADRID, Jan. 10.—The Spanish, German, and

English differences concerning the traffic with Sooloo Islands are represented a purely com-mercial, and not of diplomatic gravity. An

early definite settlement is expected.
The reported probable departure of British and German men-of-war to the Philippine Islands is regarded as mere idle rumor.

GERMANY.

IMPERIAL BANK STATEMENT

FRANCE.

PRESIDENCY OF THE SENATE.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 10.—The Senate to-day re-

lected the Duke D'Audiffret-Pasquier Pres

BERLIN, Jan. 10.-The weekly stat

the Imperial Bank of Germany crease of 1,774,000 marks.

South Australia.

thus prevent the Turks from destroying the railway, which would form the basis of operations of the Russians until the Russians had taken up their positions.

The plan has, at any rate, a certain merit of originality, aithough it requires some credulity to believe that the Russian, or, indeed, any other army exposed to all sorts of accidents and unforeseen circumstances, would for a single moment respect such an imaginary line if the operations required them to act otherwise.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN BESSARABIA.

VIENNA, Dec. 2.—The Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung publishes a letter from a correspondent in Bessarabia, which gives some interesting details on the Russian army concentrated there. According to it, the effective force of the four corps d'armee which are echeloned on the Pruth, Duiester, Bug, and Dneiper has remained considerably behind that set down in the Ordre de Bataille. Measures have been therefore taken to complete the force by bringing up troops from Lithuania and Podolia, and by calling out and organizing the militia. In the meantime, the crowding of the troops on the Lower Pruth is such that it is only with the greatest difficulty that even the scantiest shelter can be found for them, and an eye-witness describes the enormous difficulties which the army finds even now in getting up all its supplies. There are, indeed, the railways, but things must be brought up to them, and hundreds of vehicles, got together by requisition and escerted by Cossacks, are seen toiling along the roads leading to the railways. The vehicles and horses are miserable, and capable of conveying very little. Very large quantities of provisions and forage have been collected, but they lie in the various stores, and have to be carried after the army in case of an offensive movement. Although, according to the railway of properly providing for the bringing up of the necessary supplies over the one railway in Moldavia and the bottomless roads in Southern Bessarabla towards the Danube.

Russian Plan Of Oferation. IN A CERTAIN CONTINGENCY. Roumania's resolution to throw off allegiance to the Porte is understood to be contingent upon the latter attempting to enforce the appli-cation to Roumania of Art. 7 of the new Con-

"WINE CONTINUE. CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 10.-It now appears ertain that the Conference will continue its

SERVIA ARMING. London, Jan. 10 .- The Standard's dispatch frem Belgrade reports that Servia continues the work of armament. The first class of the reerve has been called out, and will be stationed at Gladova and Negotin. Russia has purchased

Gen. Nikitine has sent Adjutants to Rodojevatz, Gladova, and Negotin to prepare plans for the march of a Russian army corps coming via Roumania. It is considered in Belgrade that the Conference has miscarried, and a speedy leclaration of war by Russia is expected.

The Post's Berlin special says the Russian Consul at Bucharest has been summoned to

The Post makes the following announcem very prominently: "We have reason to believe there is still some ground for not despairing of a pacifiq issue. Within the last few days urgent tions have been telegraphed to the Porte, which have at least secured attention."

LONDON, Jan. 11-5 a. m.-A Belgrade dispatch to the Times says Gen. Nikitine and staff left Belgrade by steamer yesterday (Wednes-day) morning. It is asserted that he has gone to St. Petersburg to report on the condition of Servia, but the correspondent considers this impossibly gone to the Lower Danube in connection Nearly all the Russian officers and soldiers

I. Marinovies is expected to return from St. Petersburg on Friday. It is confidently asserted that he will form a Cabinet with the avowed intention of negotiating an immediate peace. A strong party favors this idea. The Russian telegraphic agency the sitting of the Conference to be held to-day (Thursday) is expected to be decisive. A GREAT STEP ANTICIPATED.

A Vienna correspondent of the Times con-siders that to-day's meeting of the Conference will be a great step in advance, as a basis will then be found in the Andrassy note on which discussion will be possible. The postponement of the meeting from Wednesday to Thursday also shows plainly that the Turks are preparing for a compromise. According to one report this compromise will be based on the Andrassy note. Another report is that the Turks will propose that the Powers
RELINQUISH THE DEMAND

for special reforms in Bosnia, Herzegovina, an Bulgaria, in return for which concession the Porte would allow an International Commission to superintend the honest application of the con-stitution in those provinces. Whichever of these versions is true there can be little doubt that the Turks see that the time for yielding has

come.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Perasays should the Porte persist in upholding the constitution as the only admissible solution of

constitution as the only admissible solution of the questions at issue,
GERMANY WILL THREATEN TO RETIRE immediately from the Conference. Unless the Porte gives a definite reply to the European proposals within a certain number of hours, the Ambassadors of six of the Powers will immediately leave.

A Berlin correspondent of the Times, reviewing the situation, concludes that Russia, to gain time, has no objection to reverting to Andrassy's note. It is doubtfut how long this Turkish expedient will be effectual. Russia begins to realize that she

systate. Its doubt how any this train of repedient will be effectual. Russia begins to realize that she

NUST MOBILIZE A LARGER ARMY

to coerce Turkey, not for war, but to support diplomatic action. The knowledge that her present mobilized force is insufficient has produced no pacific sentiments. Mobilization is fast extending to the east and north of the Empire. It is probable that the Russians will soon cross the Pruth. This step would not signify immediate war. It would, on the contrary, be taken as a means of avoiding it, by frightening the Turks into compliance with Russia's demands.

A RUSSIAN ARMY DESTROYED.

NEW FORK, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from Constantinople says it is rumored there that a Russian army in Turkistan, 40,000 strong, has been destroyed by an uprising of the inhabitants.

BULGARIA—HOW THE MURDERERS WERE PUN-

SULGARIA-HOW THE MURDERERS WERE PUN

BULGARIA—HOW THE MURDERERS WERE PUN-ISRED.

Dispotch to London P. mes.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 23.—A gentleman just arrived from Philippopolis brings very melaucholy intelligence of the condition of that district. At Perouschitza at the time of the massacre of last May two resident Frenchmen were murdered in cold blood, with many of the native Christians. The French Consul laid a complaint with the authorities denouncing the mur. tive Christians. The French Consul laid a complaint with the authorities, denouncing the murderers, and offering to produce two witnesses of their act. A Vizierial letter, ordering the arrest of the criminals, was sent from Constantinople, but the Mutessarifi, or local Governor, put off the execution of the order, pleading now the Ramazan, now the Bairam. At last, indeed, he proceeded to apprehend the murderers; but, only two or three days later, these were released on bail, and the two witnesses to the chargewere found barbarously murdered. So much for Turkish justice in Bulgaria. And yet it is "A la justice!" that the good old Grand Vizier proposed a toast on Wednesday night at a diplomatic dinner at Count Zichy's, after the Suitan's and his own health had been drunk,—the Grand Vizier's emphasis, as we are after the Sultan's and his own health had been drunk,—the Grand Vizier's emphasis, as we are told, producing a very strong impression. Justice for the Turks, he meant, and possibly also by the Turks, as far as he understands it. That a Christian's life should before the law be of as much worth as a Massulman's is more than will ever enter into his head.

Some of the Turkish soldiers at Serajewo and Rodosto have been publicly selling the ascred wases and vestments of which they lately robbed the Christian churches in Bosnia.

THE ROPHIES AND RUSSOPHOBES.

The Turkophiles insist that the Powers have no right to interfere with the internal organiza-

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jun. 10.—The Appeal's Juckson (Miss.) special says the Hon. William R. Barksdale, member of the House from Grenade

CASUALTIES.

J. E. Earle's Experience in the Ashtabula Disaster.

Mon of Turkey. They are sure that Turkey will never admit that right; that she will dispute it to the last drop of her blood; that she has an army of 700,000 men, well provided with the best war material; that, with her fortresses on the Danmbe and the defiles of the Balkan, she is more than a match for Russia; that she will confront Russia single-handed, sure that a first campaign will scarcely have commenced before Germany, Austria, and England find it necessary for their own sakes to join her; and that, in short, not only is there a good deal of life in the "Sick Man" yet, but that the hreath in his body is the vital air on which alone Europe itself can subsist. What He Saw and Felt and Did During That Fearful Descent.

haps.

the vital air on which alone Europe itself can subsist.

The Russophobes, on the other hand, are quite sure that, abandoned to berself, Turkey would be overpowered on the first encounter. Turkey, they say, could only bring 180,000 men into the field next January, against 250,000 well-trained Russians, 20,000 Montenegrins, 60,000 Servians, and as many Roumanians, even taking no of account the Greeks of the Hellenic Kingdom. The meeting of the Conference, which England proposed, was only a Russian blind intended to gain time for the mobilization of the army, and for the advance of that severe season which is to be Russia's most formidable ally. On the expiration of the present armistice,—i. e., on funceentis Day,—these alarmists tell us, this mock Conference will break up. In six weeks after the deciaration of war a Russian army may reach the Bosphorus, and, if England should then wish to save Constantinople, history will record against her the fatal words, "Too late, too late!" Another survivor of the Ashtabula horror has BOUNANIA.

Dispatch to London Times.

VIENNA, Dec. 15.—The Pesther Lloyd, in a letter from Bucharest, puts forth a rather curious arrangement, by which, in the event of an advance of the Russians, the Roumanians mean to maintain their neutrality, have it respected by Russia, and yet allow the passage of a Russian army-through Roumania. For this purpose Roumania would be divided into a neutral and a non-neutral zone. The limit between the two would be the railway line, which would be left to the Russians. By this arrangement the line would begin at Ungheri, on the Russian frontier, and pass through Jassy to Chitilla, a small station to the north of Bucharest, and thence on to Krajova, where the neutral zone would leave the railway and pass down to Kalafat, so that the rest of the line and the Danube district towards Turn Severin would remain to the Business.

Following is his narrative:

"In the coming down the teeling was toguing—I didn't know whether I was on my head or heels. I can't describe how I felt when the car struck the solid ice. Every part of my body seemed to be going in opposite directions I did not experience a dead caim, but a feeling of intense agony; and that continued until I came to myself. It must have been half an hour certainly before I knew what I was doing. Then I got up and struggled around. The terrible noise made by the falling cars made me hold my breath when I thought it was about time for another to come down. I felt at the same time anxious that every one should keep as low down as they could in the car. I don't think I was frightened. My idea was to get every one down on the same level with myself—crouched down between the seats. The cars which had fallen struck the corner of our car. I knew if one came on top there was very little hope for us. A man standing up would have been killed in a second. A man right behind me got down between the two seats. By lying down, I thought, there was just a possibility to escape. That is all I remember."

"Where were you when you came to?"

"In bed at the Ashtabula House. That was thirty-even hours afterwards. When I opened my eyes people were rubbing my legs, which had been badly frozen. I must have been in the water several hours."

"Where did they say they found you?"

"In the creek. A friend who was in the "Palatine" has since told me that he saw me near the engine in my shirt sleeves giving directions about the wounded, and that I pushed him. I don't recollect doing anything of the kind. I was so covered with dirt and blood (I lost a good deal of blood) that no one there was able to identify me. I was a most pitiful look-ing object."

OFF THE TRACK. flat on their sides, but were not much damaged flat on their sides, but were not much damaged. The engine remained on the track. The cause of the run-off is not known. Every attention has been shown the passengers, none of whom were dangerously injured.

The following list is obtained by telegraph: Dr. George Cowan, Danville, bruised slightly; E. P. Jones, Cincinnati, slightly injured; E. E. Jones, Cincinnati, slightly injured; E. Bayse, Louisville, invites elicity. B. W. Buydett. Language.

ilton, O., slight injuries; caster, Ky., head cut.

starting-point for all the operations in the Dorbudja is, however, the position of Ibraila-Galatz, and it is here that the chief advance would be made. The weak fortress of Matshin, opposite Ibraila, could not resist a vigorous movement, and as soon as there, or at Hirsowa, the Danube is forced, the Danube Delta becomes untenable. These facts, the correspondent says, come from Russian officers. This may be the plan of the Russian Commander-in-Chief or of his Chief of the Staff. named. All the passenger journey. It is supposed that the heavy snow-storm caused the accident.

NEWS ITEMS.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—Arrived—Pacific Mail chartered steamer Zealandia, from Sydney, via Auckland and Honolulu, bringing British mails from Sydney.

The Heraid states that the notorious slavebrig Carl has been wrecked at Bluff Harbor, The South Australia Register states that a contract has been entered into with the Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company for the establishment of a mail service between Port Adelaide, Port Darwin, and Batavia, South Australia, and Java, the Government to pay an annual subsidy.

The New Zealand shipment of California salmon ova resulted in a complete success.

New discoveries of argentiferous lodes have been reported.

riously if not fatally injured this morning south of Centre Grove, Dubuque County. They were at work in a shaft when the ladder gave way, letting one fall from near the top, striking the other and breaking his hold upon the ladder, and both going to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of over fifty feet, where they lay for some time before they were found.

THE OHIO RIVER GORGES. The condition of things in the harbor is it

INJURED AT A FIRE.

RUN OVER. St. Louis, Jan. 10.—Harry Doyle, a freight conductor, while assisting in making up a train at the Union depot to-day, slipped and fell be-

Centre, was to-day elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Senate, in spite of the op-PATAL EXPLOSION. Presidents of the Senate, in spite of the opposition of the Right.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

A meeting of shareh-lders of the Suez Canal
Company was held to-day. The Convention
with the maritime Powers, which bluds the
Company to expend 1,000,000 france annually
for the improvement of the Canal, and terminates a long-standing difficulty relative to tonnage dues, was passed by an almost unanimous Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 10.—The boiler in Law ton's shingle-mill near Verona exploded yester-day, killing three men whose names were not given. Others were injured.

A BROKEN LEG. Gosnen, Ind., Jan. 10.—Mrs. John Crary, an old resident, had he right thigh badly fractured by a fall this morning.

The Days' Record of Minor Mis-

ASHTABULA. CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 10.—The Coroner's jury at Ashtabula continued the examination of A. L. Rogers. No new facts were elicited.

reached home. This is Mr. John E. Earle, Western Manager of the Amehor Line of steam-ers. A TRIBUNE reporter found him at the house of a friend, No. 1830 Prairie avenue, last evening. He was badly injured, and sustained a nervous shock the effects of which are liable to citing to him for some time. His head was severely cut, and two of his ribs shoved out of place, while his body is covered with scratches and full of small splinters. However, he is getting along very well; is able to come down stairs, but is rather chary of taking ex-ercise, since any exertion engenders a fainting

Following is his narrative:

"I was in the smoking-car, the fourth in rear of the engine, sitting down with my legs crossed and a shawl covering them. The car was pretty full of people. Suddenly my head struck the back of the seat. Mr. Austin was seated in front of me, and he was thrown forward—it seemed to me right out of the door. It did not seem to me as if we had fallen. I was thoroughly collapsed for a minute or two. Then I heard two or three crashes—cars tumbling off the bridge and striking ours. At the second crash I threw myself on the floor and crouched down under the seats. I did not know but the next one would crush us all. There were several people near me, and I told them to crouch down."

"What were your sensations?"

"In the coming down the feeling was a beautiful conglomeration of swimming and swinging—I didn't know whether I was on my head or heels. I can't describe how I felt when the car

"What kind of attention did you receive?"
"Excellent. The people of Ashabula were very kind. A number of ladies called on me, and some volunteered to sit up with me all

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 10.—Information to the Associated Press agent at Louisville reports a slight accident on the Richmond branch of the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad this morning. The train, No. 16, from Richmond to Louisville ran off the track at Gilbert's Station about 8 o'clock. One coach and baggage car rolled over

Bayse, Louisvine, nead crille, injuries alight; B. M. Burdett, Lancaster, Ky., head and hand cut; Mrs. Thomas Phelps, Richmond, head cut slightly; R. L. Bone, Hamilton, O., slight injuries; Malinda Gentry, Lan-

There were only fifteen passengers on the rain, and all who were injured have been named. All the passengers continued on their

FATAL FALL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Jan. 10.—This afternoon about 3 o'clock Miss Sarah S. White, an aunt of the late E. W. Warner, was found dead at the foot of the front staircase in the residence of Mrs. Warner, with whom she made her home Miss White for some time past had been unwell and quite weak, from which it is supposed she became dizzy and fell the entire distance, about 17 feet, breaking her neck and bruising her face badly. She was in her 74th year. The funeral will occur on Friday.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 10.—Two miners named George Robinson and George Tiberty were se-

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 10.—Four inches of snow fell here last night. Weather moderating. proved but little. The river is rising rapidly, and in anticipation of a break-up of some of the gorges above, steamers in port have raised steam and hold themselves in readiness for any emergency, and will meet it as best they can. The gorges below hold fast.

Newton, N. J., Jan. 10.—Demarest & Clark's furniture and undertaking establishment burned this morning, and the adjoining building was damaged by the falling of the wall. S. H. Hai-sted Shafer, proprietor of the bookstore, was killed, while five other men were more or less wounded.

A WATERY GRAVE. MILWAUKEE, Jan. 10.—To-day Jacob Sandler, a farmer in the Town of Wauwatosa, while drawing a pail of water from an uncurbed well, fell in and drowned. The well was so shallow that the drowned man's feet projected above the surface. He leaves a wife and children.

tween two cars, was run over and instantly killed, the whole top of his head being forn off. He formerly lived at Marshall, Mich.

hiventor. This experiment is to heat the whole city with steam, after the same madure as it is lighted with gas. The city is to be divided in districts, and such district is to have its separate, boiler. Mains from each boiler are to run to the different houses, and all the occupant has to do is to turn on a fancet and obtain all the heat he wants.

VANDERBILT.

HIS WILL.

New York Tribuna, Jan. 9.

The Vanderbilt will is a vigorous and characteristic document. Its maker was a man who took no pains to conceal his personal like or dislike, especially the latter. The will, from beginning to end, is simply a reflection of those feelings, modified if at all only by the opinion which Mr. Vanderbill held in such page. like, especially the latter. The will, from beginning to end, is simply a reflection of those feelings, modified if at all only by the opinion which Mr. Vanderbilt held in each case as to whether the individual was likely to keep the inheritance. Where he thought money was likely to be thrown away, he left little, and placed it under restrictions. He had been frequently heard to express the view that "money does women no good." His practice through life was to advise the female members of his family—and sometimes the male—if they had any money to let him take care of it for them. He has exemplified his belief as to the unfitness of women for the possession of money by learing to each of five of his daughters considerably less than 1 per cent of his fortune, and hampering by a trust conveyance the legacies to the rest of his daughters. Still more remarkable is the small sum left to his son Concellus J. Vanderbilt, and the assiduous care with which that sum has been so tied up that only the interest upon it can be realized by that son. It is apparent that the old gentleman did not believe that heir to be capable of taking care of money, and the clause of the will referring to it may serve as an admirable text for a sermon to young men who are prone to get into trouble by spending and borrowing, in the hope that the paternal coffers will be opened for their relief. [The bequest to the Commodore's son Cornelius is worded as follows: "The said trustees are hereby directed to set apart the remaining \$200,000 of the bonds in this clause bequeathed to them, and to hold the same in trust to receive the interest thereof and apply the same to the maintenance and support of my son, Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, during his natural life, at such times and in such manner as they shall deem best for his interest. And I authorize said trustees, in their discretion, instead of themselves making the application of said interest money to his support, to pay over from time to time to my said son, or to any creditor who may seek by legal

STATEMENTS OF OLD FRIENDS. Dr. Sydney A. Corey, an old friend and asso-ciate of the Commodore, was asked by a Tribune the Commodore's will. He said that he was present at the reading of the will and knew its ntents, and was of the opinion that it was a nment made with the great sagacity and foresight which characterized all the actions of the Commodore. Those who were acquainted with him know that he was always a man of frugal habits. His daily life was as plain as that of any person of moderate means, and his table was spread with ordinary fare. He thought that all other persons ought to be of the same mind, and in the distribution of his money he left a competency to all those who were closely related to him. In criticising the will the community will be apt to think there is too great a discrepancy between the amounts given to his daughters and his son Cornelius, as compared with what is left to his son William, and although there is a vast difference, the reason is easily explained. Commodore Vanderbijt amassed a collessal fortune, of an almost fabulous amount, and constructed a gigantic work in his railroads. His great aim was then to perpetuate both of these—the fortune and the railroad stock equally among his children it would make a number of branches, and in some time not far distant the read would cease to be under the supreme control of a Vanderbilt name. It was necessary for him to leave the bulk of his fortune to the son who was now at the head of the railroads, because it required the use of a large amount of money properly to control them. He had only two sons, one without children and the other with a large family, and of course he chose the latter.

In regard to the feeling of the children, which, the Commodore. Those who were acquainte In regard to the feeling of the children, which, Dr. Corey remarked, was a very delicate subject

would prefer to see the bulk of the fortune divided among all the children, if, at the same time, the father's idea could be carried out. He was a big-hearted man, and was known as queh among all who were his acquaintances. He was, of course, the favorite child, and knew well the wishes of his father. The children of William were also great favorites of the Commodore, as the will showed. Some time ago the Commodore said to him (Dr. Corey) that he was just 'thinking who would be the President of the road in twenty years' time. Dr. Corey meutioned several names, but the Commodore said there was a bright-eyed young man in whom he saw the making of a great man, and he would eventually be the President. He referred to one of William's sons, but Dr. Corey refused to tell which son it was. A remark was made concerning the absence of charitable or public bequests, and Dr. Corey said that it had been the intention of the Commodore for several years past to do something for his native State, but his sickness came before his plans were matured, and he was thus unable to carry them out. In answer to an inquiry if it were not surprising that the Commodore's old friends were not mentioned in the will. Dr. Corey said that it was intimated to him by William H. Vanderbilt that a sum had been lodged with him for them. He had heard from another source that the sum thus left was \$1,000,000. He thought that the amount which William H. Vanderbilt would inherit would not fall short of \$20,000,000. This estimate he made from a conversation which he had held with a man who had been familiar with the Commodore's fortune for years.

A very old friend of Commodore Vanderbilt's—and probably no one knew him better—who was also seen last evening by a Tribinar reporter, expressed himself as well pleased when he learned the contents of the will. The amount given to the wife he thought munificent. He was pleased to see the Old clerk remembered, as well as Dr. Deems, both of whom deserved all they received. The sum that would not fall short of \$

ADDITIONAL BEQUESTS.

ADDITIONAL BEQUESTS. New York Berais, Jan. 9.

In addition to the bequests set forth in the will, and not including about \$700,000 given away by the Commodore during his last illness, the distribution of another \$1,000,000 or thereabouts has been arranged for. It appears that from time to time the Commodore gave instructions to his son William to distribute sums of money for special objects, and these directions were reduced to writing, and will all be carried out. It was the wish of the devisee that many of these bequests should not be made known to the public, and the condewnents not of a private character are the sum of \$500,000 for the establishment of a "home" or "retreat" for the maimed employes of the New York Central, & Hudson River and the Harlem

Railroads; \$30,000 to Dr. Linsiev m and ton to the sum designated in the smit. 150,000 to each of the nephews who watched during the long nights of the testator's filmess; modest legacies to the nurses and servents in the house in Washington place, and a purse, amount not known, to the man who had charge of the Commodore's stables. An ample sum is left in trust with Jacob Vanderbilt, the Commodore's betable for the sile use and percent of Jacob's large and percent of Jacob's

THE BARON'S CREMATION.

As Enterprising Reporter from Pittsburg
Takes Observations with a Spectroscope.

"Frisbee" writes to the Pittsburg Lealer:

"They were just running DePalm in when I got my stool in position and placed the spectroscope on top of it. The crowd was fighting to get a squint through the peep-hole, and as I mopped the perspiration from my brow I laughed sardonically.

"Fools!" I shouted, shaking my fist in wild glee at the so-called scientific men in plug hats, "know you not that I, with my chemical lore, can analyze every element and gas that shall escape from yonder chimney, with an accuracy you can never hope to attain by fooling around that miserable peep-hole. Ha, ha! Ha, ha!"

This struck terror to the souls of the more intelligent, and they began to come up the hill to see me take observations. With a thrill of triumph pervading my system, I showed my fez on the back of my head, took a chew of fine-cut, produced my note-book, and got down to work. They socked De-Palm into the retort and he began to sizzle. I took a prolonged and anxious squint through my spectroscope at the cloud of smoke that rolled out of the chimney, and stated in a tone which carried conviction to the hearts of those around me:

"Arsenic (As. 8). Ah, not much arsenic in him." Then I made a note, glared through the pop-bottle again, and murmured audibly, "(C000). No carbon. That's because the Baron isn't fat. Fat is carbon, and I perceive no carbon through this instrument." Just then another puff of smoke escaped. Hah! a little gold (Au. 2). That's occasioned in consequence of the Baron having his teeth filled in 1848."

But this time the scientific men were intensely excited and manifested the most intense interest. I requested a man with a face like a nut-cracker to take notes, and I observed some more while he jotted it down.

"H. 108). By heavens, he's full of hydrogen. (N. 34). No nitrogen worth talking about, and were it not that this instrument is of my own make, even I would fail to detectit. He weakens badly on nitrogen. I non (Fe.

and asked a white haired patriarch if he has a bottle about his clothes. He hadn't. You

Then I ceased my observations for a moment and asked a white haired patriarch if he had a bottle about his clothes. He hadn't. Your white haired patriarchs nover have—and take their own words for it.

I applied myself to observations again, and stated to the curious crowd as follows:

"Na. 41, that's light; O. 82, tolerable fair; P. 13 and S. 16. By heavens, there's someting wrong here. P. stands for phosphorous and S. stands for sulphur, and damme if there's a particle of either one or the other in DePalm's carcass. No, sir. And I stand on my record as a scientist and say there ain't."

"Wot's wrong!" asked the patriarch.

"The foundry is improperly constructed, and that sulphur and phosphoras is oozing out of the fuel and not out of the Baron."

"You are a logarithmetical liar," howled a small-sized blonde man in a frenzy of rage, "and I'll prove it by the differential calculus. I drew the plans and specifications for that foundry, and I can't be wrong. Oh, when you get down to mathematics I'm a rattler."

"I also am a rattler, but of a different species," observed I, hauling off my overcoat, "and I say that any little man who calls me a liar has to fight."

We would have been into each other had it not been for the patriarch and the man with the nut-cracker physiognomy. As it was I lost the balance of the analysis, consisting of sodium, etc., as DePalm was cooked by the time the row was over, and the fireman was pulling the bars. I put the spectroscope in my pocket, sold the stool for twenty-five cents to a small but speculative boy, and then went and mingled with the high-toned roosters, who were cool to me, because scientifically I had them where the hair was short. I never saw a cooking process that occasioned so much satisfaction, and we never left the spot till DePalm was reduced to three pints of ashes.

SUICIDE.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

GOSHEN, Ind., Jan. 10.—This city is excited over the finding of the body of a well-dressed young man on the red bridge at the west end of Market street last night. When found his body was still warm. A pistol was lying by his side, and the blood was oozing from an ugly wound in his temples, the ball having passed wound in his temples, the ball having passed clear through his head. Many thought it a case of murder; others suicide. The body was taken to the engine-house, where it was viewed by hundreds of people, many declaring it to be the body of a young man in Benton Township. About this time the supposed victim drove up to the house with his father. His appearance on the sectie created still greater excitement. The following letter, addressed to A. W. Yoder, Atlantic, Ia., explains all:

Goshen, Ind., Jan. 9, 1877.—Dean Fathers: I A. W. Yoder, Atlantic, Ia., explains all:

Goshen, Ind., Jan. 9, 1877.—Dean Father: I
take my pen in hand to let you know that I am well
at the present time. I have been to Plymouth and
Warsaw. And I think this is the last letter I will
write in this world. Father, I am now journeying
to hell, and perhaps you can see me there. This is
all for this time.

W. H. Yoden.

To his father in lowa.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—A large number of grain-laden vessels are in port, unable to proceed on account of the jee.

St. Louis, Jan. 10.—The long-pending libel suit of Rev. Stuart Robinson, of Louisville, Kv., against the St. Louis Democrat for the publication of an editorial in that paper in January, 1872, referring to that gentleman as implicated in a plan to introduce yellow-fever infected clothing into the Northern cities during the War, will come up in the Circuit Court tomorrow.

Montreal, Jan. 10.—J. & R. O'Neill, drygoods dealers, have suspended. Liabilities, \$200,000; assets, \$100,000. A meeting of the creditors of Bond Brothers, brokers, found their liabilities \$4,015,000, of which \$485,000 are due Sir Hugh Ailan. About 70 per cent of the total liabilities are secured; the remainder is loss. The firm will resume business. TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

The Cheeklest Man. The Checklest Man.
Virginia City (Nes.) Chronicle.
Sam Bailey was brought before the Police Court yesterday on a suspiciou of having been connected with a number of petty larcenies.
The man was given until to-day at 3 o'clock to plead, and then allowed to go on his own recognizance, which in police terms means, "Get out of town as fast as you can, and don't ever show up again."

plead, and then allowed to go on his own recognizance, which in police terms means, "Get out of town as fast as you can, and don't ever show up again."

This man has a peculiar history. He came to the coast several years ago, round the Horn. His real name is Van Vecklan, and his family, who have long since disowned him, are among the first in New York City, holding forth in a palatial residence on Fifth avenue. Getting into evil courses, the young man ran away to see, and in 'Frisco called himself Sam Balley. For some time he served as a canvasser for the Evening Post. Before he took to drink his activity as a canvasser was proverbish, and his solid check the envy of his associates. He was the chap who telegraphed to his father under an assumed name, "Your son is dead; what shall I do with the body?" and beat the old gent out of \$150 for funeral expenses, which kept him gloriously drunk for three weeks.

The writer once called to interview Victoria Woodhull and found Bailey there, sitting in a rocking-chair, his feet resting on top of the stove, talking to Vic and Tennie on the most familiar terms. He had known them both in New York, and was indulging his conversational proclivities somewhat in this style:

"Say, Tennie, how does the old town look since I left! Vic hasn't changed a hair since I saw her last. Shove that old spit-box in range and give me a whack at it."

Tennie pushed the spittoon as directed, and Bailey, throwing his head to the right, sent a stream of tobacco-juice over Vic's lan, and when it struck the spittoon as directed, and hailey, throwing his head to the right, sent a stream of tobacco-juice over Vic's lan, and when it struck the spittoon as directed, and hailey, throwing his head to the right, sent a stream of tobacco-juice over Vic's lan, and when it struck the spittoon the vessel shook from centre to circumference. He could strike a spittoon sixteen feet off with half-a-pint of tobacco juice and never spill a drop on the carpet. He know all the notables, and was never abashed in the p

RADWAY'S READY REL RADWAYS

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NOT ONE HOUR Any One Suffer with Pala RADWAY'S READY RELIE

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A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will fi em from all of the above named disorders.

Of Ten Years' Growth Carelly DR. RADWAY'S REI

ANN ARDOR, Dec 27, 1875.—Dr. thers may be benefited, I make this si I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the

DR. RADWAY

Syphilitic, Hereditary or scated in the Lungs or S Bones, Piesh or Nerves, Sollds and Vitiating

emplainta, Gout, Dropsy, Ricket titts, Consumption, Kidney, Bi aints, etc. PRICE, 61 PRE BO Sold by Druggists. DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 WAFTE

Read " False and Th

THE BRID

year we received only 4, dox, year just ended of 1,008, received, 3,377 admitted a riously committed to the nany of them from one to a sample of the sample many of them Item that the ferrishing representatives on in the country. The moths, however, is that no having been an innuate of the Eastern District of Pender the solitary or individual and not under the congregate overy other prison in the to Possibly the percentage that prison may be as large.

ONG THE GRADUATE PASTER THAN PRIM These dense must be broken singest methods of refore occasional said by the policy of a few of the creatures wraids are the immers of the but seldom result in the put of managers of them. Sy lance over all places of dose specially those into which entitled—lis very necessary dence that any such place to that the innocent are be by its occupants, its twins arrested and imprisoned.

Criminals while in privile and the first of the control o

while at liberty a few of the formany police-officers to of crime, or to arrest and commission. For prevent latter part of the year pass. The STATE VA has been quite vigorously thereby prevented. The mot quite strong enough, a proceed with great care us the statutes in areaigns through their neglect and have avoided their senses granted by the higher cout the part of fnjured person who have lost their pretheves, to compromise we tion of a part of the mere. who nave to their pi thieves, to compromise we tion of a part of the men payment of money upon property, "works very di-officer who has worked hi ful result, see that his off-and the criminal permitte gies of the officer to prev-criminals live through cri-earning an honest penny. THE ONLY SAEST lies in the punishment.

wenty to thirty. Very day and out to-morrow. definite time for imprisor of payment. Better to di infict a fine of only \$2 to OF THE_PRISO thirty-nine were by parde ernor, nineteen of which tenced by the Criminal G about 12 per cent of our during the year; the rein Justices' courts in Cook pardoned by the Govern Justices' courts in Cook of pardoned by the Govern that they had been in pricach, prior to the count which they were pardone some of the above has other new offenses. The to the expiration of time orders, 650; paid fines, courts, six; died, six; a of 1,019. The general not been as satisfactory Frequently our male how sick patients, mostly as fever, which has been quality and our mortality ist has deaths, for each of the indeaths, for each of the indicator, will be formulated in the control of the indicator, will be formulated in the country of the indicator, will be formulated in the country of the indicator, will be formulated in the country of the indicator, will be formulated in the country of the indicator, will be formulated in the country of the indicator, will be formulated in the country of the indicator, will be formulated in the country of the country of

> Total.

at Jollet has suggested struction of an addition hew prison in another p of maintaining each presclusive of interest up grounds and buildings, of about 1,400, is give quarter cents each pe daily of about 1,500 is cents. Much better w direct the commitment to this institution, com to construct a new prison the one now too large f as a reformatory of the it. By securing states at least, could be ma bistic convicts would eatily cared for as they lion.

A LARGE MA accompanied the rep that the principal of were: For breach of the were: For breach of tion, 427; vagrancy, leased on payment of Mayor, 39 by the Gov 4,588 on expiration more prisoners betwee than any other equal ried; 680 could neit cash received amount 351,471.37. The ince amounted to 385,216.

The Inspectors decrease on the second may so near self-supp ask for an appropriat

R.R res the Worst Pains in

WAY'S BEADY RELIE

ne to Twenty Minut T ONE HOUR

ding this Advertisemen ny One Suffer with Pain. DWAY'S READY RELIEF

for Every Pain as the First and is the Pain Remed y stops the most excructating Pains, and cures congestions, whether of pach, Bowels, or other glands or organic

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ord Instant Ease. tion of the Kidneys, Inflame he Bladder, Inflammation of the s, Mumps, Congestion of the se. Sore Throat, Difficult sathing, Palpitation of he Heart, Hysterics, oup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, ensa. Headache, Toothache, ria, Rheumatism, Cold Chilla, its, Chiliblains, and Frost Bis

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n when in a Lying Posture, Dim Webs before the sight, Fever as ad, Dendelency of Perspiration, It is and Eyes, Pains in the Side, i udden Flushes of Heat, Burning of RADWAY'S PILLS will free their f the above named disorders. Price Sold by Druggists.

Years' Growth Oured by

tith in them, but flatily, we det them, bottles of the Resolvent, two baries to boxes of the Belief. I used a rent benefit. I determined to a vive more bottles of the Resolvent itwo boxes of the Pills. Before ost twenty-five pounds, see the medicine until I was sure ted. I took the medicine shout fine that time lost forty-five por dozen bottles of the Resolvent disk boxes of the Pills. Well, and my heart is full of gratil to fine my deep armiction. Toy indeed that It may be as much of a bies been to me. MRS. R. C. BIBILISTON makes the above certificate. hat her statement is corre-igned)
L. S. L.S.
gist and Chemist, Ann Arb MARY COCKER MARY COCKER MARY B. POND E B. POND

RADWAY'S rillian Resolve AT BLOOD PURIFIER,

& CO., 32 Warren-St. False and True ore laformation were

THE BRIDEWELL. Superintendent Felton's Annual Report of Its Condition.

laurious Effects of the \$2-a-Day Arrangement---The Usual Statistics.

ording State Prisoners --- A Special Building for the Women.

At a meeting of the Bridewell Commissioners held resterday morning, Superintendent Felton infinited his annual report, as iollows:

We received during the year 5, 611 prisoners—We received during the year 5, 611 prisoners—says we received only 4, 603,—an increaseduring the year sistended of 1,008. Of the 5, 611 prisoners resisted, 3,377 admitted that they had been previously sommitted to this or to other prisoners resisted, 3,377 admitted that they had been previously committed to this or to other prisoners and the country. The most notable exception to his, however, is that no prisoner has admitted his, however, is that no prisoner has admitted his, bowever, is that no prisoner has admitted be Esstern District of Penasylvamia, a prison under the solitary or individual treatment system, and not under the congregate, as in this and nearly-very other prison in the country.

Possibly the percentage of recommitments to that prison may be as large as is the percentage in some of our best conducted congregate prisons; and while this may be true, it is indisputable that undertheir system, as shown by many-years of successful administration, acquainfances and associations are not formed among the convicts as in concessful administration, acquainfances and associations are not formed among the convicts as in concessful administration, acquainfances and associations are not formed among the convicts as in concessful administration, acquainfances and associations are not formed among the convicts as in concessful administration, acquainfances and associations are not formed among the convicts as in concessful administration, acquainfances and associations are not formed among the convicts as in concessful administration, acquainfances and associations are not formed among the convicts as in this prison are not high the prison and the con meeting of the Bridewell Commission

fy from MONG THE GRADUATE OF OTHER PRISONS. It sumbers are largely made up of the mere referly and victors and less criminally inclined, the same causes which bring to us for the first see not ceasing upon restoration to liberty, unce immediate relapse, and frequently almost editate reimprisonment. Pernicipus tastes and to when formed become intensified when sub-

from which dip more deeply into the cup of error. In this city are many dens in which criminals are made rarger many dens in which criminals are made rarger methods of reform in preson. Merely an occasional said by the police authorities is or little use. Such mids usually result only in the arrest of a few of the creatures who at the time of the rids are the innates of brothels which are raided, but seldom result in the punishment of the owners or managers of them. Systematic police surveillance over all places of doubtful moral character—especially those nto which the young are being enticed—is very necessary; and at the least evidence that any such place is a recent for criminals, or that the innocent are being contaminated in it or by its occupants, its owners or managers should be arrested and imprisoned.

Criminals while in prison are easily guarded, while at liberty a few of them may tax the energies of many police-officers to prevent the commission. For preventive purposes, during the latter part of the year past.

THE STATE VARRANCY ACT
has been quite vigorously enforced and much crime thereby prevented. The act needs revision, and is not quite strong enough, and Justices should also proceed with great care under the requirements of the statutes in arraignment and conviction, as through their neglect and errors many prisoners have avoided their sentence by release necessarily granted by the higher courts. The disposition on the part of injured persons, especially merchants, who have lost their property by the hands of thieres, to compromise with crime upon a restoration of a part of the nerchandise stolen, or by the payment of money upon the "turning upon the property," works very discouragingly to the police officer who has worked his case to nearly successing result, seesthat his efforts have been negatived, and the criminal permitted to again tax the energies of the officer to prevent new crimes. Such eminals into though criminal acts alone, never earning an honest penny, and

successfully prosected than they now are, and not the diultien. The terms of sentence give an insight into the duration of an imprisonment of each prisoner as intended by the committing Justice. Prisoners committed for non-payment of fines imposed for violation of city ordinances are now allowed \$2 in payment of such fine for each day's imprisonment, an ordinance to that effect having been passed by the Council, as required by the new charter. Compating sines imposed into time sentences, under this ordinance, we find that of the prisoners received using the year, 4,588 could not be detained to exceed thirty days each; and of these there were \$201 for two days, \$22 for three days, 771 for four days, 132 for five days, 671 for aix days, \$23 for seven to ten days inclusive, 451 from eleven to fif-

series to ten days inclusive. 451 from eleven to fif-teen, 80 from sixteen to twenty, and 1,058 from twenty to thirty. Very many of these are in to-day and out to-morrow. The report advices that a centile time for imprisonment be made in default of pament. Better to discharge the prisoner than indict a fine of only \$2 to be worked out. OF THE PRISONERS RELEASED, thirty-nine were by pardons issued by the Gov-error, inheten of which were of prisoners sen-tencedly the Oriminal Coart of Cook County, or about 12 per cent of our receipts from that Court during the year; the remaining twenty were from Justices' courts in Cook County; of the thirty-nine pardoned by the Governor, twenty-two admitted

tion, will be found in this total:

No. com Daily No.
mittm'ts. we'r ge. deaths.
6, 400 419.80 11.
5, 934 511.70 3
5, 471 400.90 6
4, 603 342.90 1
5, 611 390.57 6

at Johet has suggested the feasibility of the construction of an addition to that institution. or of a zew prison in another part of the State. The cost of maintaining each prisoner in the State Prison, exclusive of interest upon moneys invested in the ground and buildings, with an average population of about 1, 400, is given at forty-dve and three-quarter cents each per day, or with an average daily of about 1, 500 at forty and seven-eighths cents. Much better would it be for the State to direct the commitment of a portion of its prisoners to this institution, compensating us therefor, than to construct a new prison or make an addition-to the one now too large for the successful treatment as a reformatory of the prisoners now confined in it. By securing State convicts, our labor interest, at least, could be materially benefited, and the Mate convicts would be as well and as economically cared for as they would be in a State institution.

A Large Mass of Statistics accompanied the report, from which it is seen that the principal causes of imprisonment were: For breach of the peace, 2,974: intoxication, 27; vagrancy, 990. There were 229 released on payment of fines, 659 pardoned by the Mayor, 39 by the Governor, 80 by supersedeas, 4,585 on expiration of sentence. There were more prisoners between the ages of 25 and 30 than any other equal period; 1,972 were marked; 580 could neither read nor write. The cash received amounted to \$46,183.65; expenses, 51,471.37. The income from the brick-yard mounted to \$36,216.52.

The Inspectors decided that the institution was so near self-supporting that they would not as for an appropriation this year.

Chicago, Jan. 10.—Senator Robinson, who introduced the bill in the Legislature to abolish the present Board of County Commissioners, is Democrat. Yet I think that the spirit of that beasure accords so perfectly with your ofter of Reformers was held to agitate the abolish of the Presidency. The leading spirit in ment of the Presidency. The leading spirit in the movement was Dr. Mary Walker, of the infurcated garments. Her motive for advocating the movement is found in her dislike for the ing the columns of your paper record some new THE COUNTY BOARD.

scheme for plundering the taxpayers, and therefore no one could speak more eloquently than you in support of this measure of reform, the total extinction of the present gang.

I have a suggestion to make. It is this: that a mass-meeting of citizens be called irrespective of party, and resolutions adopted thereat which will unmistakably prove to the members of the Legislature that the people demand this reform.

Please aid in this movement, and you will earn the gratitude of the honest citizens of the county and of your obedient servant,

ABOLISHER.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

EVENING SONG. Sidney Lanier in Lippincot's Magazine.

Look off, dear Love, across the sallow sands,
And mark you meeting of the sun and sea.—
How long they kiss in sight of all the lands:
All longer, ionger, we.
Now in the sea's rod vintage meits the sun,
As Egypt's pearl dissolved in rosw wine.
And Cleopatrs night drinks all. 'Tis done.
Love, laythine hand in mine.'
Come forth, sweet stars, and comfort heaven's
heart;
Glimnier, ye waves, round else unlighted sanss.
O night! divorce our sun and sky apart,
Never our lipa, our hands.

TILDEN'S FIANCEE.

A short time since a representative of the News was stopping at a small village some ten miles east of Buffalo, N. Y. While there he heard the story, which circulated freely in Buf-falo and the villages contiguous thereto, that Gov. Tiden and a beautiful lady, named Miss Ialo and the villages contiguous thereto, that Gov. Tilden and a beautiful lady, named Miss Lee, of that city, were engaged to be married some five or six years ago. The happy day was named, and for a time everything looked serene; but as the day drew night the fair fiancee made known to Uncle Samuel that there was one wish which she had, and hoped he would not hesitate to gratify it. Said she, "Mr. Tilden, when we are married, I wish to go to Europe on our bridal tour." Ere the sentence was fuished she saw that a change had come over her companion's face. He answered: "Miss Lee, it is impossible for me to comply with your wishes, as my professional duties are such as to preclude my absence for the time required to make a trip to Europe. In this, as in everything else within my power, I would be more than happy to comply if my own feelings were alone to be consulted; but I have clients whose interests are in my hands and they must be attended to." Miss Lee was not slow to show the disappointment she felt at not having her wish complied with, and then and there informed her whilom affianced that their engagement must cease from that moment. Mr. Tilden could not, at first, believe that her not going to Europe on her bridal tour would bring about such a determination on her part as to break their engagement. But he was mistaken. She was inexorable, and when they parted, which they did immediately, he looked upon her for the last time up to the present.

BEACONSFIELD AS LORD TOMTIT.

T. B. Potter, M. P., in a recent speech at Rochdale, England, said: It had been said, and he was inclined to think it was true, that if a man dealt in "bunkum" for a long time, at last "bunkum" became the master of him—that he believed in it, and, instead of being the possessor of it, it was possessed of him. [Laughter and cheers.] Might it not be so in the case of Lord Beaconsfield? When he uttered the words he used at the Lord Mayor's dinner there was ground for believing that bunkum had become possessed of him, and that he had come to believe in a policy of vam boasting. England was, however, sufficiently strong and sufficiently confident in her own power to need no vaunting, no boasting, and no threatening. It was useful sometimes to look at the estimate which prominent men in other countries formed of some of our English politicians. He had in his pocket a letter from Gen. Garibaldi, who wrote on the 20th of November last from his retreat in the island of Caprera. After speaking of the successful issue of the Italian elections, Gen. Garibaldi aid: "What a misfortune it is that Albion should now find himself under the raile of 'Lord Beccafico!" The Italian word beccafico was the mame of a very small bird which formed a most excellent dish for the table, so that, in his supreme contempt for the meanness of the polery of Lord Beaconsfield, Garibaldi called him BEACONSFIELD AS LORD TOMTIT. words he used at the Lord Mayor's dinner there was ground for believing that bunkum had become possessed of him, and that he had come to believe in a policy of vam boasting. England was, however, sufficiently strong and sufficiently confident in her own power to need no vaunting, no boasting, and no threatening. It was useful sometimes to look at the estimate which prominent menin other countries formed of some of our English politicians. He had in his pocket a letter from Gen. Garibaldi, who wrote on the 20th of November last from his retreat in the island of Caprera. After speaking of the successful issue of the Italian elections, Gen. Garibaldi said: "What a misfortune it is that Albion should now find himself under the rile of 'Lord Beccafico!" The Italian word beccafico was the name of a very small bird which formed 'a most excellent dish for the table, so that, in his supreme contemnt for the meanness of the policy of Lord Beaconsfield. Garibaldi called him "Lord Tomitt." [Great laughter and cheers.] He (Mr. Potter) did not know any other name that could be better applied to the Premier than that of the "Lord Tomitt." of English politics, from the littleness of his policy and the bigness of his vaunting.

A DIFFICULT JOB.

Burtington Backeys.

A DIFFICULT JOB.

Burtington Gra a long time was witnessed at the corner of Market and Main streets y esterday atternoon. A man from one of the freight offices was trying to tell a deaf and dumb man, who had been sick and unable to read the papers since election, all about the Presidential muddle. He succeeded very well in explaining to the deaf and dumb man, in mute show, what buildozing was, and gave really quite an entertaining description of the manuer in which Tilden carried Mississipit; but when he came to explain the subsequent comitation of the papers and contributions that the London of the manuer in which Tilden carried Mississipit; but when he came to explain the subsequent comitation of the papers and the papers in which Tilden carried Mississipit; but w

mute show, what bulldozing was, and gave really quite an entertaining description of the manner in which Tilden carried Mississippi; but when he came to explain the subsequent complications, and attempted to portray in pantomine Mr. Cox's plan for counting the Electoral vote, and the proposed amendment to the Constitution providing for the reorganization of the Electoral College, he went into convulsions that lasted an hour and a half, paralyzed one side of his face, and finally left him with every joint in his body dislocated. The deaf and dumb man bought a ticket right away for China, and wrote on a time card at the depot that it must be awful, and that he wouldn't stay in this country until affairs get straightened out and settled, not for \$1,000 a minute.

A PLUCKY WOMAN.

The Galesburg (III.) Register tells a story of a plucky little woman of that city who grew tired of having her husband leave her night after. of having her husband team in grog-shops. The other evening she concluded that any place that was good enough for him was good enough for her, and she started in search of him, and finally found him in a saloon kept by one Dehm. She entered and took her seat, and watched the proceedings. Her husband implored her to go home, but she would not, and at last he left, she telling him "that if it was so nice a place, she was bound to see for herself how the thing was managed." Ruffians who were in the saloon insulted her, shook their fists in her face, and scoffed at her, but the brave little woman stood it all as long as she pleased, and then went home to find her husband very penitent and willing to swear off for all time to come. The next morning the lady made complaint before 'Squire Marsh against Dehm for selling liquor. night, and spend his time in grog-shops. The

NYE AND STANTON. NYE AND STANTON.
Virginia City (Net.) Enterprise.

Nye went to Secretary Stanton once to make a petition for some dead soldiers' orphans. It was in the darkest days of the War. Stanton a petition for some dead soldiers' or plants was in the darkest days of the War. Stanton said, "I have not time, Mr. Nye, to see to what you want." "Suppose you take time, Mr. Secretary," said Nye. "You are unreasonable, Mr. Nye, in pressing such a thing at this time," gaid Stanton. "Permit me to say that you are the unreasonable man," answered Nye. "If you were not a United States Senator I should say you were very impertinent," said Stanton, haughtill, "If you were not a great Secretary of War I should be tempted to say you are making a damned fool of yourself," retorted the old Gray Eagle, with his eyes blazing. Stauton looked at him a moment, and then softening said: "May be I am, Jim,—who knows!—eome inside and tell me all about it." "Now, Ned, my boy, you are growing sensible," said Nye, and the business was quickly arranged.

WOULDN'T WORK.

WOULDN'T WORK.

Bosten Commercial Builstis.

He was a young man in a claret-colored sleigh, a fur hat, and swell robes, and he was driving a clipped horse at a slashing pace on Beacon street. Confident in the speed of his trotter, he paid no attention to the shout of the monnted policeman who pursued him, but to his astonishment the officer overhauled him, and turning his horse across the road stopped the clipped steed short, whereupon the driver looked up at him with a smile that was childlike and bland, and said,

"Thank you, officer, I have been trying to stop that horse for the last fitteen minutes, but I couldn't handle him." And the "cop" smiled, too, but grimly, and responded,

"Young man, when you have driven around to the police-station with me you will be able to hold that boss with two fingers."

And he was.

DR. MARY WALKER.

gress since the War for nursing soldiers, and also was accustomed to call frequently at the White House to enlist the sympathies and aid of President Grant. She sent her card in to him day after day, but never could obtain an audience. Finally, becoming discouraged and disgusted, she sent the President a note complaining of his treatment as a servant of her, a sovereign of this great American people. On the reverse of this note, when it was returned to her, was written the following:

Whenever Mrs. Walker will appear at the door of the Executive Chamber in apparel becoming her ser she will be admitted.

U. S. GRANT.

"JOHNSON'S COMIN'!"

New York Express.
A friend of ours, who attended a sable "night meeting," reports as follows: Then Mr. Johnson arose and exhorted substantially as follows:
"Breddren, I'm a gwine to gib you a sample ob de pious man and de oupious man. Now, you are de oupious, and whar de ye. s'poes ye'll go when ye die! I know. Ye'll go down into de pit. [Tremendons sensation.] Yah, and dar ye'll burn and burn foreber! No use hollerin'dar, cause ye cap't get out. [Shuddering throughout the meeting.] But breddren, whar shall I go!" resumed the speaker, rolling up his eyes. "I shall go up, up, and de good Lord'll see me coming, and he'll say, 'Angels, make way dar.' And de angels'll say, 'What fur, Lord, what fur!' And den de Lord'll speak up sharp, and say, 'I tell ye, angels, make way dar.' Don't ye see Johnson's comin'!"

THE MAN WHO FELL IN. Yesterday morning a laboring man who wanted to go to Windsor, but who didn't want to expend a dime for ferriage, started to cross on the ice. He had not progressed but fifty feet from the foot of First street when he got into an air-bole, and was pulled out by men who had been watching him. One of these men was relating the incident in a street car, when a solemn-looking passenger bent forward and inquired:

solemn-looking passenger bent forward and in-quired:
"And did you succeed in resuscitating him?"
"No, sir, we didn't," was the blunt answer.
"We pulled him sabore, gave him some whisky, and he went off as lively as a cricket. You don't think I'd be mean enough to resuscitate a poor laboring man; do you?"
The other dain't say.

A DEMORALIZED COUNTRY. A graphic idea of the demoralized condition of society in South Carolina was furnished to Congressman Abbott, at Charleston, the other day. An old darky, who was trying to build a any. An old darky, who was trying to build a fire in his roam, was so slow that the Judge asked him what the matter was. The reply was prompt and comprehensive: "Fact is, Judge, dar is no coal down stairs. It's no use talking, discountry is rwine to h—l as fast as it kin! I'se been up and down de alley, and stole all de wood I could find, and, in de present demoralized condition of society, I can't do no better."

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION. A Paper Read by the British Executive Commissioner Before the Society of Arts. London Morning Post, Dec. 21. Last night an ordinary meeting of the Society of Arts was held at the rooms, John street.

Adelphi, under the Presidency of Lord Alfred Churchill.

Prof. Archer, the British Executive Commissioner to the Philadelphia Exhibition, read a paper on the subject. The Exhibition took its

vious exhibition—the total admissions being, cash admissions, 8,004,274; free, 1,906,692; total, 9,910,966; while the visitors at the London Exhibition of 1862 numbered 6,221,103, and of Paris (1867) 9,300,000. Those results proved that international exhibitions were not played out, but had still a very important part to perform in advancing commercial property.

of Paris (1867) 9,800,000. Those results proved that international exhibitions were not played out, but had sall a very important part to perform in advancing commercial prosperity and the general interest of civilization. [Cheers.] After bearing testimony to the unbounded hospitality of the Philadelphians and to the widespread kindimess of feeling for England and Englishmen, he remarked that he believed that the effect of the Exhibition on America would be most beneficial. The great cities had received a wholesome and powerful stimulus to strive in the race for higher culture and more sesthetheal feeling, and with the general public from all parts the effect would have been to dispel innumerable errors, prejudices, and false estimates. Let them hope that their American brethren might realize these and every other possible good from so well-conceived and splendidly managed an undertaking as that which they had just so successfully completed. [Cheers.]

The Chairman said that the Exhibition at Philadelphia was, without exception, the greatest exhibition ever held in the world, and it had constituted a happy means of celebrating the centennial of American independence. [Cheers.] It was exceedingly appropriate to have such a paper as Prof. Archer's read before this Society, for in that hall, under the anspices of Prince Albert, the great movement was started which resulted in the Exhibition of 1851, and the Society's initiative has been followed by many of the civilized nations of the world. He—the speaker—visited Philadelphia a few years ago, but he did not stay long enough to see much of the place. He, however, saw the great Fairmount Park, which was twelve or thirteen miles round, and, being intersected by rivers, the scenery was very beautiful. There could not have been a better place for the Exhibition. The Americans take up things in a wonderful way; they like to do them on a giant scale, and they certainly succeed. As to their hospitality they give free passes from one e.d of the Union to the other, they en

GALENA'S MISFORTUNE. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
GALENA, Ill., Jan. 10.—This city is in danger of losing one of its most important industrie by the removal to Dubuque, with his entire maby the removal to Dubuque, with his entire ma-chinery and operatives, comprising forty-five familes, of George Richardson, the extensive boot and shee manufacturer, whose building, the Tyler House Block, was recently destroyed by fire. Mr. Richardson's main reasons for leav-ing Galema are the want of security furnished property-holders in this city against loss by fire; and the broken condition of the sidewalks since Gen. Grant left the city.

THE 'HOPPERS.

THE 'HOPPERS.

Special Discatch to The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 10.—The prospective 'hopper agitates the average farmer in the infested districts, and the probabilities are strong that the little cuss will be around on time. A lady in Whestland, Carroll County, last fall filled her plant-pots from soil about the farm. A few days ago, the earth in the pots was lively with the resurrected 'hoppers, crawling out of their nests.

THE TRIBUNE IN TENNESSEE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HUMBOLDT, Tenn., Jan. 8.—We inclose price of yearly subscription to your weekly. Your paper is all the go here among the colored people, and is highly appreciated by many of the conservative whites. We regard The Webbly Tribunes as the best paper in America. Yours truly,

AGRICULTURE.

The Meeting of the Illinois State Board.

President Gillham's Inaugural Address
--- The Next State Fair.

Hog-Cholers --- Crop-Reports --- Taxide mg---State Horticultural Seciety.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

SPRINGPIELD, Ill., Jan. 9.—President D. B.
Gillham, of Alton, called the State Board of
Agriculture to order at 10 o'clock. There were
present Messrs, George Haskell, W. H. Moore,
Charles Snead, D. W. Vittum, Jr., B. Pullen,
J. D. Freery, Jonathan, Parriam, Samuel H. D. Emery, Jonathan Perriam, Samuel Dysart, Samuel Douglas, D. E. Beaty, J. R. Scott, M. T. Stookey, J. M. Washburn, J. Landrigan, Mr. Snow, President D. B. Gillham, and Secretary S. D. Fischer. The first five named were the newly-elected members.

THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS. President Gillham read his inaugural address, reviewing the work of the year just closed, and looking forward to the future hopefully. Much had been done in the past, but more would be expected in the future. The field for labor was enlarging, the expenses increasing, and the motto seemed to be, "Attempt great things, and expect great things."

The first State Fair beld under patronage of

The first State Fair held under patronage of the Board was in 1850, when the premiums paid were \$1,400. The premiums paid in 1875 were \$17,000. Altogether the State Board of Agri-culture had paid out \$300,000. The Fair of 1876 culture had paid out \$200,000. The Fair of 1876 was not a pecuniary success, owing to the constant rains during the show, thus keeping the public away. But the Board was not accountable for disasters and failures that are unavoidable. They had a plain duty before them, and must girt themselves for the work.

The address was worthy of the President of the Arricultural Board.

On motion of H. D. Emery, the address, with its recommendations, was referred to a committee of three, who were requested to report on the same. The Committee appointed were: H. D. Emery, Samuel Dysart, Mr. Snow.

TIME OF THE NEXT STATE FAIR.

On motion of Mr. J. Landrigan, the Board voted that the time for holding the next State Fair should be the 17th of September.

Fair should be the 17th of September.

BLECTION POSTFONED.

The next business in order, the President announced, was the election of Secretary and Treasurer; but, on motion of Mr. J. R. Scott, the time for the election of these officers was fixed at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, on account of the absence of parties who would be present on that day. HOG-CHOLERA.

The Secretary read two letters—one from R. B. McClary, M. D., and the other from a very sanguine author—on hor-choiers, both claiming to have found a specific for the cure of that disease. The latter declared his determination to let his great secret die with him, unless he could find some body or association who would pay him the modest sum of \$100,000! But this sum could persuade him to unbosom himself and reveal all he knew.

CHOP-REPORTS.

Letters were read from Messrs. G. W. Manier, Tazewell County; A. H. Dolton, Cook County; and Ed W. Weet, St. Clair County, expressing great satisfaction in regard to the action of the Board in securing crop-reports, and offering suggestions that would render this work still more efficient.

These letters were referred to Messrs. Perriam. Snow, and Stookey, as a committee to report on the suggestions.

Snow, and Stookey, as a committee to report on the suggestions.

THE SCHOOL LAW.

A letter from John R. Tull was read, complaining that the School law did not compel all the youth to attend school. He wanted the School law amended in this respect, or he would who it out altogether.

The Board voted to return the letter, advising the author to send it to the law-making power, as they had no business with that question.

SIMPATHY AND CO-OPERATION.

A letter from Prof. Morrow, expressing sympathy and co-operation in the work of the Board, was read, and the Secretary stated that he had answered it in the same friendly spirit.

TAXIDERINY.

answered it in the same friendly spirit.

Axidermy.

Other letters were read. One was from R. C.

Allen, Harristown, stating the conditions on which he would enter into a contract with the State to serve as taxidermist. He proposed, in short, to mount 245 birds, of the kinds named, and in the manner he stated, for a sum total of \$878.75, and to complete the work within five years. years.
On motion of Mr. Dysart, this letter was referred to the following committee: I Dysart, Beaty, and Perriam. PLACE OF THE NEXT STATE FAIR.

It was moved that the Board meet on the 13th of February, to name the place of, and make the arrangements for, the next annual Fair.

At the attention session, the poard went into Committee of the Whole on some of the minor details of their work, which were not of sufficient public interest to report.

The meeting of the Executive Board of the State Horticultural Society took place to-day, in the Agricultural Rooms in the State-House. The principal business done was the arranging of the programme for the work of the coming year. They will continue their session through to-morrow. There are present six of the eight members of the Executive Committee, viz.! Dr. A. G. Humphrey, J. W. Robeson, A. C. Hammond, L. K. Scofleid, E. Hollister, and O. L. Barier.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 10,—The State Agricultural Society met to-day. The Secretary's report was received and placed on file. Cedar Rapids vas selected for the next State Fair. The following officers were elected for the next year: President, S. F. Spofford, Des Moines; Vice-President, John Grunnel, of Clayton County; Secretary, John R. Shaffer, of Fairfield; Treas-Secretary, John R. Shaffer, of Fairfield; Treasurer, S. Bever, of Linn County; Directors—John W. Porter, of Johnson County; F. L. Downing, of Mahaska County; George C. Dufield, of Van Buren County; George C. Dufield, of Van Buren County; Oliver Wells, of Cass County; E. N. Clark, of Allamakee County; Executive Committee—Judge Luse, of Johnson County; W. F. Smith, of Mahaska; C. F. Davis, of Lee County. A motion was adopted to pay the Executive Committee for services rendered in the page three vears.

Special Dispatch to The Tripuns.

Springpill, D. III., Jan. 10.—The State Board of Agriculture to-day unanimously re-elected S. D. Fisher, Secretary, and John W. Bunn, Treasurer, of the Board. The further session of the Board was devoted to the preparation of a premium-list for the next State Fair.

THE BLACK HILLS. Green River, Wy., Jan. 10.—Eleven miners came into Camp Brown on the 6th for supplies from the head of Wood River, and all bring coarse gold with them. They report about thirty men now in the diggings working with thifty men now in the diggings working with rockers, making \$10 per-day and upward. One man by the name of Watson found a nugget worth \$30. The party report no snow on the route and very little in the camp. They return immediately with about forty men, who join them from Lander City in the Wind River Valley, who feel jubilant over the new discovery, as they have been waiting for the purpose of going into that country early in the spring, but now leave with the Wood River party. Distance about eighty miles from Camp Brown.

VINDICATION.

To the Educr of The Tribune.
CRICAGO, Jan. 10.—A late issue of your paper CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—A late issue of your paper speaks of the "depravity" of those who could ask the notorious Glendenning to preach to young ladies. But it is likely that, with the class of people who admire him, the "vindication" of an ecclesiastical court is final. These clerical "vindications" are convenient to have in the family, but they remind one of the homely adags that "Dog won't eatdog." Dr. Bacon, in writing of the great scandal, said that "Some might stumble over it into hell." I do not know where I shall stumble to, but, as I believe in the God of truth, I devoutly pray that both in this world and that which is to come He will keep me as remote as possible from the "vindicated" G.s and B.s.

C.

Madison and Dearborn-sia.

6.000 VOLS. NEW AND OLD BOOKS. THEIRS riand. \$2.50; Washington and American Ergibility (Lossing), \$15; Chambers Encyclopedia, \$25; Dickens. complete. \$12. MILLER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE.

Madison-et., Hoom 14.

TOR SALE—25-FOOT LOT, STATE-ST., NEAL Congress, with party-wall. Price, \$400 a foot; our third cash, Also, 100 feet on State-st., corner correst, at a bargain. HERRY L. HILL, 142 Dearbors FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE—40 PERT OF Warren-av., but a short distance from Union Parly bould. Apply at Boom 9, 188 East Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-A LARGE BODT OF IOWA OR OTH Western lands for productive property haddress, with location, P.-U. Box 380. WANTED COTTAGES ON LEASE TO MOVE
West Side in exchange for lota, farming lan
and cash. No. 21 Exchange Suilding.

TO BENT-HOUSES. TO RENT-NEAR LINCOLN PARK, ONE-HALF block from cars, a new marble front; furnace and every convenience; good neighborhood; low to May L An eight-room brick, and one flat of six room, with both, closes, etc., at low rates. CHAS. N. HALE, IN Randolph-8. Randolph-st.

TO RENT—COTTACK 103 HONDER-ST., BETWEEN
Jackson and Van Buren-sta. Apoly to F. A. HENSHAW, 34 Dearborn-st., Boom 4.

TO RENT_ROOMS. TO RENT-240 WABASH-AV., SOUTHEAST COR-Out furniture.

TO RENT-PURNISHED FRONT ROOM: CHEAP.

170 RENT-A PURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

TO RENT-A PURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

TO RENT-PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, NICELY
furnished, single or en suite, mutable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

72 East Van Buren-et. YOU BUTCH TURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OF WISHOUT BOOMS, WITH OF WISHOOD BOOK Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st., ear Clark. Apply at Room 30.

To without board. Ringsonry hipers, Ramnolph-R., near Clark. Apply at Room 30.

TO RENT-FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, in Bryant Block, N. &c. or. Enadolph and Dearborn-sts. Apply to W. RUDDY, Room 54. Elevator in building.

TO RENT-FURNISHED COMPLETE FOR HOUSE. Reeping, three or four rooms, pantry and closets. Apply at 608 West Lake-st, Inquire in score.

TO RENT-HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BOOMS, on suite or single. Rest low. Inquire at 193 East Washington-sts, Room 31.

TO RENT-ELEGANT FURNISHED SUITES AND shigle rooms; also, a few unfurnished to unexceptionable parties, at 282 Wabsah-av. Choice board it desired. lesired.

TO RENT-HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT
T rooms, \$10 to \$25 per month; best location in the
tity, 161 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, ETC Offices.

TO RENT-A FINE DESK WITH BOOM, NEAF
Board of Trade, for \$10 per month. Address C 70.

WANTED-TO REST. WANTED-TO BENT-FURNISHED APART ments complete for housekeeping for a family of three; reference. Address M 28, Tribune-office. WANTED - TO RENT - SAMPLE-BOOM OF alloon in a good location; best of reference given. Address 16 of Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.
TWENTY-EECOND ST., NEAR CALUMRY-AV.
-Large alcove room and elegant suite on first floor,
erfor board, in stone front; location unsurpassed. EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE Excellent rooms and board, 85 to 87 per wee susurant commutation tickets 21 means for 84. 71 EAST MONROE-ST.—RECENTLY OPENED-or gentlemen will find this a first-class house; day board 76 East Van Burken St. Near State-76 Board for ladies or geatlemen, 44 to 85 per week, with use of plane.

285 MICHIGAN AV.—PARTIES WISHING ON can be accommodated as moderate rates; reference required.

1142 INDIANA-AV.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN
board in a private family. References required.

1151 WABASH-AV.—SECOND-STORY FRONT
from or suite, nicely-famished, with board,
in fine house, and choice surroundings; astisfactory
rates.

West Side.

205 WALNUT-ST.—A MARRIED COUPLE CAN have a nice home, with board, at \$5 per week;

flotels. NEVADA HOTEL-148 AND 180 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-3,—Board and room, \$1.50 per day, \$2.60 is \$5 per week; room, without board, 50 cents, 75 cents, and \$1 per day, \$2.50 to \$5 per week.

OT. CLAIR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE the Palmer House—Good rooms, \$2 to \$3 per week also fine front rooms for families for light house keeping.

BOARD WANTED. BOARD-AND TWO ROOMS, OR ONE ROOM AND page of whash-av.; must be first-class. Address K 45, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

DECKER BROS. PIANOS AND ESTEY ORGANS for sale and for rent; lowest prices and easiest terms in the city. STORY & CAMP. 211 State-st.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO. 'S UPRIGHT PIANOS In were the only ones, out of over forty competitors, that received special mention and bonors at the Contembra. They shaded in tune longer than any plane made. They sare field not use the major that any plane made. They are rich as city in the perfect planes of endure, and assessment as a major and assessment as a major and assessment. chdure, snu are in every ossential the perfect planes of the age, Musical masturs and amateurs in America and Europe pronounce the Hallett. Davis & Co. s up-rights unrivaled. These planes, with other musical instruments of the best makes, can be found at my warrrooms. Illustrated price catalogues furnished free on application. W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-six. Chicaso. Adams-sts., Chleago.

Will Offer Monday, Jan. 15, Until Sold,
yspecial bargain, as follows:
One 715-octave, carved legs, Hallett, Davis & Co.
plano, \$200.
One Steinway rosswood, carved legs, \$250.
One Emerson, handsome case.
\$110 will buy 7-octave Boardman Gray plano.
Organs, \$50, \$75, \$100. W. W. KIMBALL, corner State
and Adams-st.

and Adams st.

\$\frac{0}{2}\text{00}\$ WILL BUY A SPLENDID BRAND NEW \$\frac{0}{2}\text{00}\$ Octave planoforts, with overstrung bass, agrade attachment. French grand action, full run frame, all latest improvements, richly polished rose wood case, round corners, carved legs and lyre; warranted for flev years. To make room for extensive alterations in our building. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State. © 750 MAGNIFICENT SQUARE GRAND PIANO, standard maker, to be sold under chattel mortgage, Friday, Jan. 12, at 11 o'clock. ELISON, POMELEY & CU, 84 and 88 Randolph-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CREAT BARGAINS IN ELEGANT PARLOR AND chamber furniture. Handsome parlor sult, 7 picces, only \$50: chamber sults reduced from \$85 to \$80. We must reduce stock to make room for alterations. H. T. MARTIN. 166 State-26. On ACCOUNT OF ALTERATION OF BUILDING I must clear the whole of my stock, regardless of cost, consisting of all kinds of forniture, elegant chamber and parior sets, for each or on installments, at F. COGRWELL'S, 378 West Madison-st. M. B.—Goods packed and delivered free. P. COGNWALLS, 310 very free.

Proceed and delivered free.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 503 WEST Madison-st., sell sall kinds of household furniture ou monthly payments; low prices; long time.

WANTED-HOUSEHOLD GOODS-I WISH SUparior, and international content furniture, carpeta, etc., for hall, double pariors, and the pariors, and the pariors of the company of the

SEWING MACHINES.

NGGRI SE WING-MACHINES—GENERAL OFFICE MACHINES—GENERAL OFFICE MISSIAN-S. Machines sold on easy monthly payments. A liberal discount to those who wish to purchase for cash. Gold purious "Singer" sewing-machines, and the subject of the sewing-machines, we inform the public that we will sell ganulae relitted "Singer" machines for less money than those offered elsewhere. All persons using the surious so-called "Singer" sewing-machines are liable to prosecution for infringement of our patents. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. MANUFACTURING CO.

CYRICTLY NEW AND VERY LATEST IMPROVED
D pattern Singer meditines, with attachments, cost
sea, for \$36; also a large assortiment of other makes
very other). OEO. P. (ORE & CO., 68 Wabash-akes) THE SINGER OFFICE OF MELCHERT MOVED to 228 South Heisted st. Machines cheap for cash and on monthly payments, exchanged, and rented.

INSTRUCTION.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IS ADOPTED IN THE Chicago Commercial Institute and Select School, SE La Saliest. Its people arity is shown by the fact that the school is rapidly filling up with the best class of students both fadies and gentlemen. REV. O. G. MAY. A. M., M. S. JOHNSON, formerly with Field, letter & Co., Principals. Leiger & Co., Principals.

TO EDUCATION AL ESTABLISHMENTS—A YOUNG French lady, age 24, well educated, spenking and writing the English and her own language ducetty, four years' experience in her present position as French institutive in an exablishment hear London, England,—is deairous of a similar appointment in a fras-class ladies' coolege in the United States. The highest references given and required, and ample security provided if necessary. Disengaged after Kaster, 1877. Apply in the life instance to M B, care of Mr. F. Algar, No. 8 Clement's Lane, Lombard-st., London, England.

MANTED—AT THE BOCK ISLAND BUSINESS
College, lock Island, Ill., a thorough teacher in
bookkeeping and penmanship,
state particulars in requeed to salary required. nivonces.

A BSOLUTE DIVORCE—BEWARE OF UNPRING A pied parties without reparation or responsibility who "pretend" to obtain divorces in a maner con trary to law. Legal divorces procured and reliable in crimation imparted by writing or colling at its wooffle of P. MONTGOMERY, 102 washington-st. Room to of P. MONTGOMERY. 102 washington-st., Room I
DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETAN OBTAINE
in every State and Territory for Incompatibility
sto. Besidence unnecessary. Fee a decimal properties
at perience. A. Goodbiston in the compatibility
NOTICE—I AM THE ONLY PERSON OBTAININ
legal divorces, bearing certificate of Judge of the

FOR SALE—WESTERN AND SOUTHERS fits. Ho for the Black Hills; tenta, rifes, puber and wooleo Banketa. Cothing, came equarress, saddles, brides and military stores in giver property of the sandolph of the sand

WANTED-MALE RELP.

WANTED-CASHIER THAT CAN LOAN EM-ployer \$2,000; rood salary; money secured with interest. Call at 133 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED-A GOOD BARBER (NO BOY) WHO can get to shoe at 7 morning; no drunkard, sleeply kind, or drifty-shirt man wanted, at LEBLANG & CARSES, corner Thirty-first and State-sts. WANTED-A PAPER-BULBE. 344 ILLINOIS-ST. WANTED-A BOY TO FEED A GORDON PRESS.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-ENTRY AND DRY GOODS CLERK
porter and coachman. Advertising Agency. In
Clark-at., Boom 2. Applicants by mail inclose 3 siamps WANTED-MEN IN EVERY PART OF THE UNION W for a first-class, legitimate, and prontable business, if you wish to know how to make from \$20 to \$50 per yeek, our pamphlet and papers will show you how to do it. Address, with stamp, EAY & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN. TO SELL 4 NEW NOVELTIES; self at sight everywhere. American Novelty Co., 113 East Madison—st., Room, 10.

WANTED-A GOOD FARMER TO GO TO 10WA to Improve 160 acres of land, within 8 miles of good market town; having good water convenience; will least to out for three or four spears, a good priviles to make money. For all particulars call or adversely 10%, 26, 47 throats, Chirago, III. WANTED-ALY MAN TO-DAY WITH 50 South Porties.

WANTED—A PARTY OF GOOD BUSINESS ADdress, and possessing a good literary education, and not engaged eisewhere, so or to be ready to enter upon something genteel and runancrative, may address for three days DAVIDSON, Tribune office. dress for three days DAVIDSON, Tribune office.

WANTED-A SOANDINAVIAN DRUG-CLERK and chemist, with references. E. S. Tribune.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING SALESCOMMON-SENSE SHRIFT, Rockford, ill.

WANTED-RESPONSIBLE RUSINESS-MEN AS general agents in other cities chemical strictly benorable and will pay over \$200 monthly, which can be shown upon stricted investigation. Ids Clark-st., Room 20 after 12 m.

WANTED-PEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of three, at 184 Park av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in small family. Apply at No. 725 West Mouroe-at.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL or at housework who can bring good recummendations. Call at 49 South May-st., between Madison and Washington. tions. Call at 46 South May-st., between Madison and Washington. 60 South May-st., between Madison and Washington. 61 South May South Ma

WANTED-A GERMAN GIRL POR GENERAL housework, Call three days at 498 West Madi-

WANTED-A GOOD NURSE GIRL TO DO SECOND Work in a small family with one child. Apply at 1027 Prairie-av.

WANTED—TWO LADY BALLAD-SINGERS, ONE serje-comic, and two song-and-dance ladies; also two song-and-dance men. Call to-day, Room 7, 156
Fifth-av. WANTED-GOOD GIRLS TO LEARN BUNCH making. Apply at 132 Lake-st., up stairs. WANTED-A GIRL TO CARE FOR AND TEACH dians av.

PINANCIAL. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1864. dolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1804.

A DVANCES MADE ON DJAMONDS, WATCHES,
A or collaterals; also on furniture on liberal terms,
of South Clark-st., Room 64. A DVANCES ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, OR COLemoval, 151 Randolph-st., Ecom 3, L OANS MADE ON PIANOS AND HOUSEHOLD furniture without removal; also on other securities, 106 Fifth-av., Room 12. MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, or good collaterals. C. B. WILSON, Room S. 118 Roodolph-st. MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, FROM \$300 M to \$50,000, at 8 and 9 per centivery small commission on Chicago real estate or Illinois farm. Dis. 8. Plack. 109 Desirborn-st., bacement.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT ON PRODUCTIVE city real estate; 9 per cent Illinois farms. Agency Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT INTEREST ON MERICAL COMPANY, and chandles, furniture, or burgles stored in fre-proof warehouse 100 W. Monroe-st. Usual rates for storage.

To chandles, furniture, or buggies stored in fire-proof warehouse 180 W. Monroe-st. Usual rates for storage.

MONRY—AT 8 TO 9 PER CENT TO LOAN ON MY real scatter in Chicago and vicinity, and to 10 per cent op Illinois farms. B. L. PEASE, 97 Clark-st.

PARTIES WITH CASH CAPITAL SERKING INvestiment in manufacturing business with do well to call at C. W. Binston-st. from 10 to 12 s. m., sharp. No brokers or letters answered. This is worthy of investigation.

TO LOAN, IN SUMS OF \$5,000 AND UPWARDS, at a per cent, on improved city property. LYMAN, at a per cent, on improved city property. LYMAN, at 3 Control of 12 s. m., sharp. No Control of 12 s. m., sharp. No LOAN—\$4,000 AT 8 PER CENT.

\$2,000 at 8 per cent, \$2,000

WANTED—83 500 ON HOUSE AND LOT 14 BLOCK northeast of depot at South Evanston; worth 112,000. Answer immediately. Address L 18, Tribute office. WANTED—A SMALL LOAN ON A FULLY PAID-up endowment insurance policy in one of the best companies; only two years to run. Address Q.2a, Trib-une office. une office.
\$100 TO \$500 TO LOAN BY PRINCIPAL FOR \$100 one year or less. Address C 80, Tribune office.
\$1,000 TO \$2,000 SUMS TO LOAN ON CITY FOR THE PRINCIPAL FOR SUMS TO LOAN ON CITY FOR THE PRINCIPAL SUMS TO \$2,000 TO LOAN: MORTGAGES BOUGHT: Dearborn-st., Room 4.
\$10.000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON Chicago improved property at 8 and 9 per cent; no doministon. ED GRACE, 249 South Clark-st. Clark-st.

\$30,000 TO LEND ON CHICAGO PROPERTY
and on Himols or lows farms. Priscipals only may address F. O. Box 388.

\$200,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL Estate or Hilmols farms at S. S. and in per cent. Lowest rates. B. W. POMEROY, 70 State-st.

PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED — WITH \$4,000 IN THE grain-commission business. I have been in the luminess on the Roard of Trade five years, and have good trade both here and in the committy. A good opening for the right man, and the very best references given and roquired. 180 Washington 44., Room 6. gives and required. 156 Washington-at., Roome.

DARTNER WANTED—IN RETAIL SHOE-STORI
In city of 25,000 inhabitants; business well established. Address TOWERS, 117 Wabash-av.

DARTNER WANTED—WITH SOME MONEY, To conduct grain commission and produce husiness, by a member of Board of Trade with ample experience to the Tribune office. PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN with \$2,500 can obtain the financial control of a safe and profitable established business. J 100, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE, IN A PIRSTI class established business on Madison-st. From \$1,000 to \$1,200 cash required. A good chance for the right parts. L21, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE DRICK DWELLING AND SOfood lot, splendid location, for good farm. J. M.
FESTANA, 121 Dearborn-st.

Poff EXCHANGE—ABOUT 28.0 DEQUITY IN TWO
houses and lots on indiana and Frairic-ara, near
twesty-foarth-st. for animaroved property in Byde
Park. JOHN C. LONG, 72 Mass. Washington-st.

I HAVE A VERT NICE PLACE AT HINDSPALE,
two blocks from depot, that I wish to trade for a
nice, large diamond. G 13 Tribune odice.

TO EXCHANGE—MONEY AND NOTES PUR LOTS,
situse Hyde Park or Washington Heights; on thside lots will assume small incumbrance, want to deal
direct with owners. Address or call at 164 Walbut-st.
E E G. TO EXCHANGE—TWO GOOD, WELL IMPROVE farms near Chicago, for clear city property; one of ou acres, one of Sto acres; all senced. Address I 17 tribune office.

Tribune office.

WANTED—IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR WHICE
VANTED—IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR WHICE
GEO. S. SHAW, Hoom 25 Reaper Block. SONAL-THOMAS DEAN IS MOST EARNEST-

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKREEPER, CO respondent, or clerk, by a member of Boar Frade; thoroughly competent. Address L 87, 1990

CITUATION WANTED-BY A TOUNG MAN IN Sist practical buicher from New York; has had a to, Tribuns office.

Coachmen, Tenmsters, etc.
ITUATION WAYED-TO TAKE CARE OF
horses in a private family: is 16 years old, well acauted with the city, and a good cirver. Address I
Tribune office. Tribune omer.

Miscellaneous.

TUATION WANTED—A FOREIGN GENTLE

THOROUghly classical and marcantile circulations.

use office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman for a wholesale stationery house; best of roference given and required. Address John. Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN,
with a reain or live-stock commission firm; will
work for low salary, in order to get a thorough knowledge of the ouslaness; references given. Address ? 4.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Dotte estics.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A HESPECTABLE

Bohemian girl to do general housework in an American or English family; best reference given. Call for three days at 621 South Haisted-st., in store.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SECOND girl. Please call Wednesday and Thursday at 234 Park-av, basement. SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENglish woman as cook or laundress in a boardingbouse. Apply at 502 Michigan-av., basement door.
SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork or cooking. Call at 205 Third-sy. Sy work or cooking. Call at 20s Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK BY AN ENglish woman, in a private family or boarding-house;
good references given. Call at 22 Aberden-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD OIRL TO DO
general housework in a private family. Call for
two days at 432 West Erie-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A PIRST-CLASS DIN Oltuation wanted—By an America n. Gitt.
Cook or second work; good references. Ingaire o. O. Moolife, Railroad Chapel, State and Fourteenth-size. SITUATION WANTED-TO COOK IN HOTEL, RE Olfuction Wanted - By A GIRL, TO Do so second work in a private family. Please call a No. 9 Indiana-av. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL, AS COOK, O SITUATION WANTED-TO COOK, WASH, AND Stron. Call immediately at 934 North Market-al.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, WILLING
girl for general housework; no objection to the
country or any part of the city. 14s Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWALL FAMILY TO
do general housework by a Swede girl. Call at 389
Hermitage-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL
to the occount work. Call for two lays at 16 Cedarst., North Side. S. North Side.

STUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL to do housework in a first-class family: is reliable. Can be seen one day as 74s State-et. third floor.

STUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAE HOUSE-work in a pivale family by a Scotch woman: first-class references given. Reom 8, 113 East Modison-et.

STUATION WANTED—by A NORWEGIAN GIRL in a small family to do general housework. Call at 60 Cornell-st. ANNE SCHIEUDER. CITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL
So to cook, wash, and iron in a family; can give satisfaction. Call for three days at 1105 indians av, near
Twonty-fourth-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL FOR
Second or general housework. Picase call at ReWest Adams-st. West Adams-st.

SiTUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO FIRST-CLASS girls one 40 cook and the other as around girl; best of reference. Please call at 53 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT, EXPETION OF A COMPETENT, EXPETION OF THE COMPETENT, EXPETION OF THE COMPETENT OF THE COMPETENT

SUBTRIBUTION WATER-SEAMSTRESS IN HOTEL Orfamily, by an experienced hand; s lits a per alty; reference given. Address G on, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED BY A NORWEGIAN Ownman that loves children, as nurse; first-class references given. 113 East Madison-st., Room S. erences given. 113 East Madison-st., Room S.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG NORWE
Indicated the Care of a baby. Please call at a queer-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE

young girl as nurse in a private family. Please call
at 113 South Jefferson-st. SITUATION WANTED-AS NURSE OR SECOND

Emptoyment Arencies.
SITUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES IN CITY OR S coustry in was 1 of good Scandinavian or German female bely can be supplied at 6. DUSKE'S office, so Milwaukoe at be. Miscellancous.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG LADY.
tic and Taylor-sta.

BUSINESS CHANCES. A NY GENTLEMAN HAVING \$100 CASH Control of the secure profitable office work for himself or will investigate. Room 8, 113 East Madison at. A NY PARTY WITH A FEW HUNDRED CASH TO Invest can make \$3.000 per year legithmately and surely. Address F 43, Tribuge office. A PATING LIQUOR STORE GOOD LOCATION, northwest corner Righteenth and Arnold (South Levalle). Salle).

A GOOD SALOON AND BILLIARD-HALL FOR sale in one of the leading hotes; in Wisconsin. Address Box 621. Januarille, Wis.

CHEAP-FOR \$229 YOU CAN BUY MY CONFECTIONERS and restaurant; good trade; not to sell on account of going into other business. Call at 172 Twenty-accorded, under Avenue House. Characteristics of the control of th

\$800 CASH WILL BUY AN OLD ESTABLISHED business paying 100 per cent profis. Good reasons for seiling. Address 8 75, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, CARpeta, furniture, and injectianeous goods of any kind by sending setter to JONAS GELDEIL our state-as.

DENSLOW IS STILL GIVING RIS BEST 32 CARD photographs for 82 per dozen. Call and see them. 184 East Matison-st.

DR. LITTLE MOVED TO 108 SOUTH GLARK-ST., where he may be consulted at all hours. Dosentill—A First LOT TO SELL IN BOSEHILL

ROSENTILL—A FIRST LOT TO SELL IN BOSEHILL
LUDY, No. 9 South Canal-st.

THE TOLL-GATE: PRIZE PICTURE SENT PERRY
As ingerious gem! Fifty objects to find! Address,
with sissing, E. C. ABBRY, Sandalo, N. Y. WINDSHAMP, E. C. ABBRY, Buffalo, N. Y.
WANTED—THE AGENCY OF A GOOD FIRE INwriter, having an established basiness. As company
expecting to enter this State, or make a change in management, may find it advantageous to address Co.,
Tribuse office, for an interview. Best of references
given.

LOST AND POUND.

OUND-A GRAY HURSE, INQUIRE IN PRENC P. MAAS.

1 OST FROM CORNER OF MAY AND HANDOLPH.

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Randolph street, bety een Clark and LaSalle. ragement of Frank May o. "Davy Crockett." McVic ker's Theatre. Madison street, between Dear Academy of Music.

McCormick Hall. North Clark street, corner Kinzle. Lecture by O. I THUR'SDAY JANUARY 11, 1877.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Ex changed to-day closed at 943.

Among the bills of especial interest t citizens of Chicago introduced yesterday in the Illinois Legislature was the bill prepared by the Bar Association of this city, providing for the establishment of a District Court to intermediate between the Circuit and St perior Courts and the Supreme Court, and the new Revenue bill drawn by Mr. Francis Apans, and heretofore published in this pa

contending forces of PACKARD and NICHOLLS in Louisiana was embodied in a resolutio offered in the Republican House by Mr WARMOTH, providing for the appointment of a committee consisting of five from the House and three from the Senate to confer with a similar committee of the Nicholls Legislature, and devise as soon as practicable measures to secure a lawful and peaceful settlement, of the existing contest for the possession of the State der the rules for action hereafter, and no change in the aspect of affairs at New Or leans is reported in the dispatches.

Other Senatorial contests besides that in Illinois are sufficiently vigorous and uncertain of issue to attract general attention. In WELL and GEORGE F. HOAR the victory is con idently claimed by both, but now comes a nev candidate in the person of Prof. Julius Serlyr, who has authorized the announcement that he would accept the Senatorshi no effort to secure it. In Tennesse the Legislature has undertaken to choos a successor to Senator KEY, who was ap pointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy ned by the death of Andrew Johnson number of aspirants and the length of time occupied in balloting, promises to equal the protracted contest of 1874, which ended in the election of Mr. Johnson.

The return to Washington of Mr. CRAPO. of Massachusetts, a Republican member of the House Committee appointed to investi-gate the Louisiana election, ass afforded an opportunity for obtaining some interesting facts as to the methods employed in securing nony on the subject of intimidation Mr. Chapo was the only Republican member of the Sub-Committee selected to hold sessions in Ouachita Parish, and from his account of the conduct of the tion in that stronghold of stand why it was irapossible to bring the frightened negroes before the Committee and elicit from them the truth concerning the outrages repetrated in that parish pre-Democratic investigators planned and executed their programme with especial reference to this result, and they were entirely proceedings that the only full and fair invesigation of the Louisiana case is that prose cuted by the Senate Committee, and that the only fair report will be the report of the

The Chicago produce markets were less active in the aggregate yesterday. Mess pork closed 30c per brl lower, at \$17.62\(\frac{1}{2}\) @17.65 cash and \$17.85\(\tilde{0}\)17.90 for February. Lard closed 221 per 100 lbs lower at \$11.20 \$1.07 per gallon. Flour was in moderate demand and firm. Wheat closed 1 to lower, at \$1.27} cash and \$1.29 for Febru-Corn closed to lower, at 48 to cash and for February. Oats closed to higher, 35 cash and 35 c for February. Rye a steady, at 72c. Barley was quiet, at 65@

poor to extra. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$106.00 in greenbacks at the

The election by the Tennessee Legisla of ISHAM G. HARRIS as United States Senato from that State augurs badly for the conservative sentiment of Southern Democrats which has been so assiduously claimed for them by their Northern allies. This man Harris was an original secessionist and one of the most rabid fire-eaters. He was Governor of Ten-nessee at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and, though a majority of the people of his State had voted against secession, he officially took the State over to the Confederacy along with its archives and a large part of its public funds. "here is not another man in the South, scarcely excepting JEFF DAVIS, whose treason-record is so odious. He was nomi-nated as a TILDEN Elector last fall, but retired because he was so obnoxious to a large part of the Tennessee people that it was feared he would damage the Presidential ticket. That he has been elected United States Senator on the first ballot would seen to indicate that, if there are any conserve tive people in Tennessee, they have been badly swindled.

Dispatches this morning regarding the Turkish situation are peculiarly interesting to those who desire to know the true state of affairs in that benighted country. Firstly and primarily the listening world informed that the Conference is likely to continue its sittings in the hope of convincing the stubborn Mussulman of the determination of the European Powers that the Porte shall do the right thing for its Christian subjects. Then we are gravely informed, and this while the Conference is solemnly deliberating, that Russian officers have been dispatched to Servia, via Roumania, to explore and Russian army corps which is supposed to be on the point of strapping on its knapsacks preparatory to starting for the realms of Prince MILAN. On the heels of this announcement we are told that the Russians formerly serving in the Servian army have left that province in disgust, and the Servian Ministry is in a fair way to make a separate peace with the tyrant at Constantinople. While all these important events are transpiring, the Conference is fondly believed to have been an utter failure, all the diplomatic stitches are dropped, and everything is confusion worse confoun

Concerning the Senatorial situation at note that points with anything like significance to the final result. The small coterie of Independents are the strong men of the struggle, and are doubly strong in knowing their strength and resolving to use it. They are close-mouthed and shrewd as well, and so secret have their counsels been kept that any attempt to tell what they have decided or are likely to decide upon would little better than guess-work. They held a caucus of their own evening, but to neither Republican por Democrat have the proceedings been divulged. • Of Gen. Logan's prospects it may be said that there is no visible alteration for better or for worse, and that unless a perfect fusion between the Independents and Democrats can be prevented, it is not easy to disover the source of the strength necessary to secure his election. Among the names most recently mentioned in connection with the Senatorship is that of SIDNEY SMITH, of Chicago, as a Republican candidate acceptable to that element of the Republicans who would prefer that the defeat of Logan should not ecessarily involve the defeat of the Republican party, and Judge David Davis, of the United States Supreme Court, as a candidate upon whom the Independents and Democrats can unite.

Congress have abandoned all idea of claiming any rights by reason of Cronin's bogus vote. The evidence that it was procured by bribery, and the tracing of the bribe-money so nearly to the Democratic candidate for President, would, if there were nothing else, render it too scandalous as a basis for electing and inaugurating a President; but it is also apparent that CRONIN'S bogus vote is not certified to Washington in a manner that entitles it to any consideration whatever. Had CRONIN, after his appointment by the Governor, insisted upon acting with the two Republican Electors, CART-WRIGHT and ODELL, who were admittedly elected and eligible, he might have occasioned them some embarrassment. But, in view of the fact that he withdrew and refused to act with them, after assisting at their organization of the Electoral College, he left a vaancy which they were competent to fill under the law, and which they did fill by electing Warrs, who had meanwhile become eligible by resigning his position as Postmaster. Consequently we hear little or nothing more from the Democrats about the prima facie case, but they seem with one accord to have turned their attention to the evolutionary project of deciding the whole question in the House of Representatives without any regard to the Senate, with a view to electing Mr. TILDEN by a vote of the present House, now almost defunct, which otoriously misrepresents the sentiment of the country.

The following is from the Chicago Bull-

Says the treason-organ on Madison street:

It is only within the constitutional power of the House of Representatives to choose a President when it shall have been ascertained that, of all the persona voted for by Electors, no one has received a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed.

Very well; but who is to determine for the House of Representatives when that contingency has arisen? If the treason-organ knows of any power in the Constitution, outside of the House Itself, which is to determine a condition upon which the House shall exercise its constitutional power, why don't the treason-organ mention what that power

If THE TRIBUNE, which printed the paragraph referred to, is called a "treason-organ" because it is hostile to an assumption of power by the House of Representatives for which there is no authority in the Constitution or the laws, then it is necessary to find a new definition for treason, and that which has heretofore been regarded as heinons will be commendable and patriotic. The simple fact is that the Chicago Bulldozer has adopted the rogue's device of seeking to conceal its own infamy and that of its party by charging it upon others. It will be treason for the House of Representatives to arrogate to itself the power which is claimed for it by the Democratic politicians. When it is asked would result in no loss to the State. The who is to determine for the House of Repreture of the State and the State and the State are the S sentatives when the contingency for its choosing a President has arisen, unless it be the House itself, the answer is obvious

that no person has received the votes of a majority of all the Electors appointed, then, but not till then, will the House of Repreout not till then, will the House of Repre-entatives have any right to elect the President. If it proceeds to an election before this, the action will be revolutionary.

BILL SPRINGER, of Illinois, better known s the Jumping-Jack of the National House tatives, has been subjecting himself to an interview with a newspaper correspondent, in which he fully reveals the Democratic conspiracy to organize the House into a Returning Board to scrutinize the Electoral vote. At first it was intended to rely upon the prima facie case, and it was for this pur-pose that the bogus vote for TILDEN was secured in Oregon. But BILL SPRINGER says that he and most of his colleagues have bandoned this idea, probably because the illainy of the Oregon job has been exposed, and because the way in which the Cronin vote was returned doesn't give the Democrats the prima facie case after all. The new proramme has been sufficiently outlined in the Chicago Times, and Springer now gives his authority that it will be followed by the Democratic majority in Congress. It is that, when the two Houses come together, and the senate refuses the rejection of Louisiana's rote when demanded by the House, "then, says Springer, "the House will consider that no choice has been made, and proceed to the election of a President itself. Springer does not pretend to give any auhority for such a course either in the Cor stitution, laws, or precedent, as of course he could not; the programme is simply revolu-tionary, and the only question is whether SPRINGER may be regarded as an authorized pokesman for his party. The only excuse e pretends to give for the project is that the House represents the popular sentiment; but this is false, since the present House was lected more than two years ago, while the House elected last November shows a omplete revulsion of popular sentiment, and rives the Republicans at least twenty-two and probably twenty-three out of the thirty-

THE MUNICIPAL DEBTS OF ILLINOIS. We have not the exact figures showing the aggregate of the munic.pal debts—the lebts of towns, counties, cities, and districts—in this State, but we suppose it is safe to assume that it is not less than \$40,-000,000. This debt bears interest ranging from 6 to 10 per cent. The \$14,500,000 ailroad aid debt bears an average of ove per cent; the debts of cities will average per cent : and the debts of school districts owns, and counties bear varying rates of 7, 8, and 10 per cent. We estimate, in the abence of exact figures, that the whole these municipal debts bear an average of 8 per cent interest, leaving the nual tax for interest on local debts about three millions and a quarter of dollars. It is well known that these debts are a grievous burden to those who owe them, and that in many instances it is so crush ng that all hope of paying the princi-pal has been abandoned. In some intances the payment of interest has been topped, and the effect of the overwhelr debt has been to depreciate the value of property, prevent purchase and settlement, and has actually caused men to sell out their farms at a sacrifice and move elsewhere

where the land was not mortgaged so heavily. In 1869 the Legislature enacted what was afterward termed the "grab law," under which all State taxation on valuations in exess of those of 1868 was retained in the Treasury, to be applied to the payment of the railroad-aid debt. The injustice and inequality of this law, in transferring to the whole State the payment of local debts, constitutional by the Supreme Court. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE opposed that law and made war on it from the date of its enactment to the day of its virtual reneal not her any hostility to the indebted municipalities, but because of its injustice to others. We are keenly alive to the present distress condition of many of the counties, more the towns, and of a large portion of the cities, and, after mature deliberation, suggest a practical measure of relief, which while it will enable these municipalities to extricate themselves from debt, will do no injustice to other portions of the people The credit of the whole State will be subject to criticism should any considerable portici of these municipalities default in the pay-

ment of the interest on these bonds and other forms of public debt. It was suggested at the last session of the Legislature that the State should assume all these debts in the interest of the whole people of the State. Such a proposition rould be manifestly unjust to all those com munities which owe no debt, by compelling them to pay the local debts of other communities in which they have no interest. A plan that would relieve the distressed munic ipalities, secure the payment of the debts, and tax no one unjustly, might be found in an amendment to the Constitution which would provide :

1. That on the 1st of July following the ratification of the amendment, the State of Illinois shall issue its bonds, having fifty years to run, bearing 5 per cent interest, to any person surrendering therefor any of the outstanding bonds of any county, town, city, or any other municipal bonds or interestbearing evidences of debt.

2. That upon the surrender of any such bonds, and the issue of State bonds in exchange, the taxable property within the county, city, or town by whom such bonds were issued shall thereupon become charged with an annual tax equal to the annual in terest upon such bonds and the cost of col lection, and equal to an additional amount equivalent to 2 per cent of the principal of

3. That the tax for interest and the 2 per cent of principal be held by the State Trea urer, and applied to the payment of the interest on the State bonds, and to the pu chase of such bonds in the open market Should this amendment be adopted, the

polders of the municipal bonds would have the option to take a 5 per cent bond of the State, which will always be at par, in exchange for the municipal bond, whose eventual payment may be considered prob lematical. The acceptance of this exc of bonds must continue optional with th creditors until such time as the present bonds mature, when the State bonds may be sold on account of the municipality, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the old bonds. The practical operation of the law would result in no loss to the State. The a constitutional one, and irrepealable until the purpose of it shall be accomplished. The Auditor, knowing the amount of State bonds issued on account of each mucollected as other taxes, and as collected would be applied to the purposes for which it was collected

The effect on the municipalities would be most encouraging. Assuming the whole debt to be \$40,000,000, and the average rate of interest 8 per cent, the present annutax for interest is \$3,200,000. In case the bonds be replaced by the State bonds at 5 per cent interest, as would eventually be the case, the annual tax for interest will be \$2,000,000,-a saving of \$1,200,000 a year, equal to the payment of the whole debt in thirty-three years. But while this would be generally, the benefit would be felt to a much greater extent in particular localities, as the following illustrations will show: Six town-ships in Vermillion County owe a railroadaid debt to the amount of \$413,000, bearing interest at 10 per cent. Under the change bonds the account of these towns would

.\$28,910 Total annual tax.....

There would be a payment of the interes and 2 per cent of the principal, with a tax of \$28,910, against a present naked payment of interest with an annual tax of \$41,300. Sangamon County, and the City of Spring eld, and three townships, owe a railr aid debt of \$402,000. Of this sum, \$150,000 bears 10 per cent interest, and \$252,000

would be under the exchange of bonds, may be thus stated : resent annual tax for interest. Total tax.... 998 140

An annual saving of \$7,000 of tax, including an annual reduction of the principal of the debt and proportionate reduction the interest Summed up briefly, the exchange of State

bonds for the outstanding municipal bonds would permit the reduction of taxation for interest to the extent of 1 per cent annually. and with the reduced taxation pay off the whole debt, principal and interest, gradually but rapidly.

Such a scheme would confine taxation t pay this debt to those who owe it, but it would enable these municipalities to do that which we greatly fear they will never be able to do otherwise.

Of course an appropriate, and it may be said necessary, part of th's measure will be a peremptory restriction on the creation of any more municipal debt. This extraordinary use of the State credit to enable these municipalities to get out of debt can never be permitted to be used to enable them to get into the same condition again. The pay-as-you-go" system, already compulsoand the abuses of the power to create debt by selling bonds, had better become the ab solute rule, -the only protection there is or can be against the waste and profligacy of bad local government : and bad local government is inevitable so long as there is powe to sell bonds and expend the proceeds.

THE ALABAMA INDEMNITY. The London Times of Dec. 23 contains a long article upon the settlement of the Alabama claims, with which upon the whole it professes to be satisfied. It will be remem pered that the Arbitrators originally awarded the United States \$15,500,000, as a settle ment of these claims, and that the Commis sioners to make the awards have distribute about \$10,000,000, having a surplus of \$5,500,000, upon which there is no individua claim that is allowable. At first it would appear that there is a discrepancy, and that Great Britain had paid five and a half mill ions more than is necessary to satisfy the claims. The Times, however, points out to while the Arbitrators considered the respon sibility of Great Britain with reference to all the cruisers which had committed depre dations and the direct destruction of prop erty occasioned by them, the Comm have had to decide how far individuals were lamaged, and to admit claims only so far as they could be substantiated. After the lapse of years, it has been difficult sometimes to trace the various persons interested in the ownership of vessels. Where the vessel was fully insured, the owners received their compensation and the underwriters also received theirs, as they insured at war risks,—in fact, insured themselves for high premiums against the very losses which occurred. Thus, although the Commission. ers may not succeed in distributing the whole of the award, it was just for the Arbitrators to award the amount they did, since in a certain manner the whole people of the United States were losers. There were in reality two classes of sufferers who were neither owners nor underwriters. One of these classes, which we have already indicated, is the whole people of the United States, and the other is that large class of navigators who paid war rates of insurance, and whose vessels were not destroyed. The Time takes the same view of the case, and illustrates the terms on which the original sum awarded and the surplus may be held by the United States by an exactly parallel case in

the relations of the Crown to China, arising under the treaty of 1842, in which it was held by the Courts that one of the persons in view of whose losses the Chinese paid a war indemnity had no legal claim against the Crown, and it remarks in this connection Similar erinciples, in different terms, would apply to such an indemnity as we paid Inited States, and it would follow, therefore, the the money was paid to the Government of the States, not in the mere capacity of a trustee for individuals, but as the sovereign authority of the na tion. It was paid, in other words, to the United States in compensation for losses which the United States as a whole might be held to have sustained, ould be proved to have sustained. Congress, ac cordingly, is perfectly within its competence in considering how the surplus shall be appropriated, and it is announced that several bills for this pur-pose are awaiting its decision.

Of course no distribution could be made to the whole people of the United States or to that class of navigators who suffered, although their ships were not destroyed. It is equally true, as the Times itself suggests, in alluding to the surplus, that "it would be too much, perhaps, to expect that any conscience in Congress should be sensitive enough to inquire whether, all such allowances as we have candidly suggested being made, the discrepancy between the two estimates indicates that the Geneva award was too high, and, consequently, that a portion of the unap-propriated balance might be most justly dis-posed of by being returned." The only pracposed of by being returned." The only prac-tical distribution would be to invest the sur-plus in United States bonds and place it to as steady, at 72c. Barley was quiet, at 65@ enough. It is Congress. The House of Representatives is not Congress, though the Chicago Bulldozer constantly proceeds upon that silly hypothesis. Whenever Congress that amount would be extended and the state of the Government for the bedefit of the whole people who suffered constructively by the depredations of the Alabama and other cruisers which were sent out from the state bonds issued on account of each much that silly hypothesis. Whenever Congress and 2 per cent of the principal of such other cruisers which were sent out from the country the amount needed to pay the intercept of the whole people who suffered constructively by the depredations of the Alabama and other cruisers which were sent out from the country the amount needed to pay the intercept of the whole people who suffered constructively by the depredations of the Alabama and other cruisers which were sent out from the country the amount needed to pay the intercept of the whole people who suffered constructively by the depredations of the Alabama and other cruisers which were sent out from the country the amount needed to pay the intercept of the whole people who suffered constructively by the depredations of the Alabama and other cruisers which were sent out from the country the amount needed to pay the intercept of the whole people who suffered constructively by the depredations of the Alabama and other cruisers which were sent out from the country the amount needed to pay the intercept of the whole people who suffered constructively by the depredations of the Alabama and other cruisers which were sent out from the country the amount needed to pay the intercept of the whole people who suffered constructively by the depredations of the whole people who suffered constructively by the depredations of the amount needed to pay the intercept of the whole people who suffered constructively by the depredations of the amount needed to pay the intercept of the whole people who suffered constructively by the de

as its only hope is "that Congress will give as much satisfaction in distributing the \$8,000,000 still at their disposal as Gen. GRANT says the Commissioners have given.

It was freely charged by the Republicans during the recent Presidential campaign that one of the chief causes for the united action of the native whites of the Southern was the hope that Democratic rule wor claimants for losses during the War. The pression that unusually vigorous efforts were adopted to counteract it, and even Mr. Tu-DEN was persuaded to break over the usual silence of a candidate for President and write a letter to the public pledging himself to discountenance all attempts to reimburse disloyal men for their war losses, as well as o veto every measure which Congress might pass for such a purpose. After the assem-bling of Congress it was thought to be a wise step, pending the dispute as to the result of the election, to still further allay public apprehension as to the designs of the ex-Confederates, and a resolution was introduced into the House of Representatives in structing the Judiciary Committee to report within twenty days an amendment to th Constitution providing that the Government shall never pay any claim to disloyal men for property used, damaged, or destroyed by the United States troops during the Rebellion. It was noticeable that all the votes negativper cent. .Its annual account under the present condition of affairs, and what it ing this proposition except two were by Southern Democratic members, and that fact was cited at the time in confirmation of the

> There is now a more striking illustrat f the fact that the resolution, like Mr TILDEN's letter on the same subject wa nerely designed to deceive the people of the forth, for the twenty days in which the Committee were to have reported have lapsed and not a word has been heard from them. The resolution was mandatory, and it is an exceptional occurrence that a Comnittee flagrantly disregards a mandate of the House, But, more than this, Mr. HUNTER the mover of the resolution, asked the Hous ast Monday to compel the Committee to report the amendment within two days, but the request was defeated on a vote. Thus ands the matter for the present Congress It is not likely that anything more will be heard of it. It is very evident that, pending its consideration in committee, Southern Democrats in caucus notice that it must be dropped easserting the old power which the outherners always wielded in the Democratic caucus before the War. Northern Democrats have in every yielded to the Confederates. It is not rising that they should, in view of the fact hat it is the South which furnished the pary with the bulk of their votes, and that the athern members form a majority in the cratic caucus.

ustice of the charge made during the cam

The point in interest is that, if the South n members refuse to permit even the preliminary report of a constitutional amen ment at a time when this formal action might quiet public apprehension, there is little doubt that, once in power, with a Presiden and Congress to command, they will avail emselves of their opportunity for pushing their claims, and squandering thousands warding former traitors. It is very eviden that the danger is not over by any means.

We had thought that the discussion about a relative merits of iron wooden and stone bridges brought out by the recent Ashtabula ster would be likely to throw some new light on the subject of bridge-building, and liability of one or the other for railway uses. But so long as newspapers like the Chicago Times are manipulated each by two editors of a different opinion, or change with any influence" that may be brought to bear on them, there is not much hope of newspaper cussion contributing to any improvements We subjoin samples of the intelligent and

ensistent manner in which the Times has discussed the subject:

The Times, Jan. 6.

With reference to the ordinary iron truscale traordinary amount of bridge, such as fell at bosh perpetrated in the Ashtabula, Eigin, and discussion over the Dixon, and such as is causes of the Ashtabula built at St. Louis and disaster. In advance of other points, there are the evidence bearing on certainly grave objective to the case, and without tions to its employment. And a such iscussed the subject :

We presume Mr. STOREY was the author of the first article, and that the second article, taking precisely the opposite view, was inserted as soon as Col. KEENAN could be heard from. In the first article the various disasters in iron bridges for some years were recapitulated and described, and the railroad were charged with building the m becauthey were cheaper. In the seco ad article it is claimed that iron bridges are the best in the world, and THE TRIBUNE is hauled over the coals for mildly suggesting that the sub-ject might be investigated to good advantage by scientific and impartial men. Of course, there is no arguing with a person who doe not know his own mind two days, in succession, and nothing is to be gained from such discussion if conducted simply by vacillating

As to the merits of the case, we suppose that the chief advantage of t'ne wooden bridge over the iron bridge, where solid masonry cannot be used, is that the former always give signs of decay while the latter does not. The condition of the wood may always be tested by the simple process of boring a hole with an angur; the work of detaching iron from the supports of a bridge structure and subjecting it to a rigid test is not easy, and scarcely practicable in the case of railroad bridges. There has been no evidence as yet which justifies the theory of the civil engineers that the train was off the track or

or third time. The difference between wrought iron and crat iron is that the for acquires a fibre and certain elasticity fron the puddling, and it is a question who with age and under constant vibration, the wrought iron does not loss tais fibre and re-acquire the brittleness of cast iron. If it does, then it is not possible to build iron bridges under any system of construction outward sign, give way under pressure or vibration. We know that most of the civil engineers of the country are committed to a preference for iron bridges, and that railway companies prefer them on account of cost, supposed durability, and less necessity for watching, testing, and repairing; but, nevertheless, there have been warni enough to demand a more thorough investigation of the subject on scientific principles than has ever been given it. In such an investigation it is not likely that the Chicago Times will be called upon for its aid and advice after the silly ignorance and contra-diction it has already shown.

THE SITUATION IN NEW ORLEANS.

The situation in New Orleans has its piti-ful and ludicrous, as well as its legal and illegal, aspects. The opposing forces confront each other in a very fran tie and furious way with plenty of clubs, pistols, guns, blunderbuses, and cannon, and ample dis-position to do violence, with the Government holding each party at arm's length by the coat-collar. This is the luctiorous side of the situation, but there is a pitiful side as well. Why is it that part of the existing State Government has so suddenly crun bled away without a blow being struck of any resistance being offered? It has yielded the Supreme Court, the police stations, the arsenals, and all the public property, except the State-House, to the White-Liners, without a touch. It tumbled down like a child's card-house at a mere breath. Just a puff, and it was gone without the striking of a blow or the firing of a gun! The secret of this sudden tumble may be found in the fact that this weak Government leaned for support almost exclusively upon the de-moralized and bulldozed blacks, whose very life has been terrorized out of them to such an extent that they are not capable of striking back or offering any resistance. The National Government evidently seems inclined to do no more than it is now doing. All that it feels incumbent upon it is to preserve the peace and prevent blor dshed between the two parties who are wra agling for possessio of the State offices. The President takes th ground that he cannot step in and commence shooting either side a ntil the public peace has been broken. And this brings us again, as it has me ny times before, face face with the fact that there is little prospect of us intaining the Republican party in Louisian a, or any other Sou State, until there is a very considerable admixture of white I epublicans in the party.
When the white population of the State
divides up into perties with any degree of evenness, then the mass of the blacks will side with that pe rt of the whites who most nearly favor thei : interests and sentiments. Suppose, for ims tance, there had been 25,000 white Republice ns in Louisiana, instead of a mere 2,500 or less, to support the blacks. There would most have been any such situa tion in New Orleans as there is to-day There would have been no bulldozing of blacks, nor w ould they have been forced to vote the Den pocratic ticket, take a beating, or fly from their parishes. There wor have been no question about the election at all. It woo ld have been as fair and free a the election , in Illinois, and the result over

whelmings y Republican.

As much irs stand, it looks as if there can be no per se or prosperity in that State unless the color line is abolished and the blacks as absorbed in two competing white BLAIR's buildozing distribes, says: parties. There appears to be no other of Louis iana.

Holl and is, proportionately to its area and popul .tion, the richest country in the world. Its fir anciers are among the ablest in existance, and to-day, as for generations back, oper ite in the most important financial negot's stions, whether the payment of the Fre ich indemnity or the refunding of the Ur ted States debt. In 1847, just before the flood of new gold from California and At stralia Holland adopted the single silver st andard. After the demonstization of siler by Germany, in 1871, Holland stopped the coinage of that metal into money, and adopted the single gold standard, while retaining a large amount of silver in circulation. This latter step is to be regarded as defensive measure like the limitation by the Latin Union of the coinage of silver by its members. The public opinion of Holland is general use of the double standard of silver and gold. Holland is rich enough to be able to buy for herself the gold standard,-much better able to buy and hold it than Ger many, which has set up a much more ex-travagant mint establishment than is justified by its income. But the Hollanders are able to see that the use of silver and gold for money is more economical and stable, both for themselves and the rest of the civilized world, than the use of any single stand-

issued from the Netherlands "Society for the Progress of Industry" contains a strong argument for the double standard, and urges that an Interna-tional Convention be held to bring this about. The Society regard the causes that have recently depreciated silver as with one proviso, temporary. This proviso is that the Governmental crusade against could by a conference be brought to agree to use silver at the old ratio to gold of 151 to 1, the Society express the firm belief that the price of silver would recover itself and remain steady. It is a strong recommendation of the sagacity of the men uttering these views that, although their address was given to the world in July, 1876, when silver was at 47 pence per ounce, its lowest point, they insisted that the fall was but a momentary one. The subsequent rise to 57 pence shows how just

ard, and that the general welfare is sure to

be injured by the violent subversion of the

usage of a thousand years in the joint stand.

ard of silver and gold. An address recently

their opinion was. The most far-seeing advocates of monetary reform, men like M. CERNUSCHI, now favor the same course as that recommended by the Netherlands Society, that this question be settled by an International Congress. One nation cannot move safely alone. If such a Congress were held, there can be little doubt that its decisio would make it necessary for the United States to reduce the weight of its silver dolthe Ashtabula bridge, but the bulk of lar from that of the dollar proposed by the bridge suddenly gave way, snapping as an old sold one of the suddenly gave way, snapping as a sold sold one of the suddenly gave way, snapping as a sold sold one of the suddenly gave

desire to retain a double currency, not depreciate one of its consti do so would be to repeat the p calculations of our coinage. time gave us silver alone and at gold alone, but never yet a true

able to contain or repress their eagens avow their political dogma until they whether their man TILDEN will be inse ted or not. On Monday last Ma R Mills, of Texas, moved to suspend the of the House and adopt the following: of the House and adopt the following:

Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of rights of the States, and especially the rush each State to order and control its own dominatitutions according to its own judgment clusively, is essentiat to the balance of power which the perfection and endurance of our polit fabric depends, and we denounce the lawless vasion by armed force of the soil of any Stat Torritory, no matter under what pretext, as any the gravest of crimes.

the gravest of crimes.

The dispatch goes on to report that—
The second reading was called for, when
Kasson suggested that it did not contain the so
"subject to the Federal Constitution." See
members on the Democratic side who did not
to approve the policy of offering such a resell
suggested to Mr. Hollman to move an adjournm
which he did, while on the Republican side so
restion went around to ornow an adjournment. he gravest of crimes. gestion went around to orpose an adjournal force a vote on the resolution. The motio journ was defeated, 70 to 95, and a vote we on the motion to suspend the rules and a verselution. It was lost—yeas, 107; may, The amount of the matter is, the Democratic-Confederate House carresolution by 25 majority, which as bold cate-Sovereignty doctrin

anything ever advocated by John C. Boun. The resolution for which the crats voted elevates the State al Nation, and places the marching of troops from one part of the Union to by order of the President, on cons business, "among the greatest of and denounces it "as a lawless in and denounces it "as a lawless invasion the soil of a State." The supporters of resolution promptly rejected Kassox's ame ment of the words "subject to the Pede Constitution." The resolution rales out jurisdiction of the National Government and treats it as an alien enemy. It also effect denies the Constitution as the sur law of the land, higher and paramou State laws and regulations. The territhe Union covered by local State ments is made sacred and holy ground. I fore the Rebellion we used to hear of a "sacred soil" of the States which protect the "peculiar institution." This sacre-idea is in a fair way to be revived into a ty as a Democratic dogma. Let the ples of the MrLs resolution be enf and how long will it be before slavery be re-established in Texas and cotton States? Before the election Democratic demagogues in Cor would as soon have handled red-hot in to touch MILLS' resolution in any other than to lay it on the table, or consign is the pigeon-hole of a Committee; but now that the election is over, and all the votes that can be obtained under false prehave been secured, they are no longer ful or timid in showing the cloven f do Tilden Republicans like Mills' restion, which treats the National Government as an alien, and sets up the local Govern ments as independent sovereign powers, whose sacred soil it is among the gravest of rimes for National troops to tread, and for doing which they are to be denounced and treated as "lawless invaders"?

MONTOOMERY BLAIR, a renegade Republican has started a so-called Democratic paper is Washington called the Union. The chief busi ness of the organ at present is to crack a parti-san lash over the heads of such Southern mem-bers as have exhibited pacific tendencies and a disinclination to rush their section into another

The new Democratic organ in Washington, the Union, edited by Monroonent Blain, has been exceedingly restive for the last week under the evident tendency of the Southerners to cut loose from the Northern Democrats. The paper has contained frequent articles filled with the most abusive denunciations of all who are inclined to admit that there is only one way—namely, by constitutional means—to deal with the Presidential question. The paper shows clearly the animus of the Northern Democrats, but dobs not reflect the feelings and opinions of the Southerners. It has a senile way of charging that Jay Gould has become the inside manipulator of the Republican party, and that to accomplish his mysterious parposes he has put on foot a move for an alliance between the moderate Republicans of the North and the Democrats of the South. Two or three of these articles have contained attacks upon Mr. Lanar, with insinuations more or less broad that he was seeking a position in Haves' Cabinet. This undisguised assault upon Mr. Lanar has created quite a sensation here, and that gentleman has prepared a card for publication, in which he treat the attack as ungentlemanily and malicious. It was his intention to publish the card this afternoon in the Star, but his friends persuaded him to withhold it, at least for the present. The Southerners are very indignant at this high-handed attempt at buildozing, and the affair will probably turnish sectionement for some days. It is freely charged by the Southerners that the Union is owned by Jons W. Garrert, of the Baltimore & Ohio, and not sy Mr. Conconax, the banker, as was believed. The new Democratic organ in Washington,

If the Springfield correspondent of the Chicago Journal really desires the re-election of Gen. Logan to the Senate, he will accomplish more towards that end by swinging the caucus-lash more sparingly over the heads of those members who do some of their own thinking. The bull dozing kind of argument works effectively in Louisiana, when applied to negroes, but we question whether it will be a success so far orth as Illinois, where the subjects are white men who are not used to it.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat's Washington

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat's Washington correspondent says:

I heard lately of a Virginia Democratic M. C. who, after hearing Randall and Fernando Wood Diuster on the floor of the House, remarked quietly, "O d— those fellows; they're mere windbags. It was they who declared that their dead bodies should be walked over before we should be invaded, in '61. My State was larvaded, riddled, torn to pieces; so was the whole South; but their dead bodies didn't die a bit. They are deadenough, so far as inflaencing the South is concersed; but the fools don't know they're dead; and when a politician is dead, and doesn't know it, he's the cussed-st kind of a fool."

Mr. E. P. Wh'pple makes a good hit in his review of "Daniel Deronda" when he says the story "suddenly stops rather than artistically ends."

Mrs. Lander, who began acting very young, is the original study from which Dickens drew his portrait of the Infant Phenomenon. She is now, in her 49th year, acting in Boston.

Commodore Vanderbilt was no speechmaker. When his health was proposed at a banquet in Lozdon, he said: "Gentlemen, I have never made a fool of myself in my life, and I am not going to begin now. Here is a friend of mine [his lawyer]; he can talk all day."

Mr. Russeil Sage, since the death of Commodors Vanderbilt. becomes more prominent as a Wall-street magnate. He began life as a porter, made his way to a higher position, was elected Aiderman and member of Congress, and then retired from politics to devote himself to business. His wealth is estimated at \$5,000,000, which, the New York Tribune says, is more likely to be under than over the truth.

a large measure affect Lord Stratford de Redeli vanced age. In 1873 h

ment.

The luxury of having can be appreciated by m Tupper's lines:
Since your Pilg (Some of mine These lines tempt the quire how many Pilgrim a question which may blow many great-grandfa Tupper might have had grim Fathers.

Dr. Talmage has beg sunday-evening discoun-tions. Last week he sions. Last week he
and, surprising as it ma
words to say of the new
public for making the b
which is certainly the
also said that there wer
papers—the very good a
nai which is not on the
decidedly on the wrong.
A passage in the first
has proved a stumblingfollowing:

That should'st repair
A year's age on me.
The last verse has been
expression of Cymbelis
Troy, N. Y., proposes to
Lear's age on me, "
Lear and his daughters this daughter were supe
the same. The emend the same. The emend it is supported by no an The Hauleys inquires sonal humiliation: mortal be proud when New Orleans and then st Tilden, Pelton, Hewitt, and Sammy Cox?" The Democratic celebra pemocratic celebra. and Sammy Correction Democratic celebra Orleans. On the same Press, speaking more searcer in history speaks in these men as that of a monument standing severy side of it not simp The London Times say an orator, has few super of orators, and in persu ly an equal. His won Septennate will not soon nately enraged and soon author of it should now ister of France is a fact of

ister of France is a fact siderable importance. I that nowhere are the hig more open than in Fra ability. M. Jules Simön fessor of Philosophy in t quired opportunities of thas risen to the front me whatever else they may richly furnished with ab.

A new Life of Charles of his literary executors in Boston for over a yethe first volume are all under the direction of the who enjoyed Mr. Summe ship in an unnsual degrability spoken of in George S. Hillard and to the editor their large Mr. Summer, and his crall and accurate, has experiences in England, saw more of the societhan any other Amarica to the interest of the Literature. than any other America be in two large volumes of Mr. Sunner's life on just launched upon the just launched upon the at that time 34 years seen not only comparatively disposition, while of being averse to produce the disposition, while of being averse to produce the control of July oration Nations," Fancy a making a reputation on There is a brisk row with the three leading testants. The editor of the Eagure Penitentiary, whereape former was a bully, and many other disa one. Meanwhile, the ing by as a disintereste make a few high-tone impersonal journalism

impersonal journalist Gazette was flinging de without much apparer editors threatened to p ness to be present for beligerent fellows the They may be, though aditor, who, having can aimself if he did not a contemporary, forther rom his house to his o

out of his way to office.

Palmer House—Ge Charles; C. E. Phill New York; J. H. How Milwaukee; R. B. B Hawkins, St. Louis; James Buckley, New Lonis; C. W. Kellog dy. Rochester; A. A. V. yman, Boston; the ... Grand Facyle—H. T. Hackworth, Ottun wille: High C. Walks and M. Hutchiason, Wright, Canton; the timore; Isaac Smith tie, Beston; James Tremont House—J. C. S. Morey, Denyer waukee; the How. Enett, A. B. Brown Enett, A. B. Brown Enett, A. B. Brown Enett, A. B. Brown S. B. Conlson, Pitts Cuse; H. M. Warren Yanktou; Edwin W. Fond du Lac; the H.

WASHINGTON, D. Upper Lake region or easterly, genera Stoux Ciry, Ia., Seen prevailing over

Time. Bar. The 6:53a, m. 29.92 24 11:18a, m. 25.96 25 2:00p, m. 25.96 29 3:53 p. m. 25.96 30 0:00 p, m. 30.00 20 0:18 p. m. 30.00 30 Maximum thermou

Alpena. 30.09
Buffalo 30.07
Cleveland 30.15
Detroit. 30.08
Duluth 21.97
Erie 30.11
Evenate 20.98 INDIANAPOLIS, be reopened on the Christian Ch

themselves to d accepted. Black any expert to (Blake and Cora register to be to withdrawn the general feeling defense has about members of the npeachable evilanter's with a

LONDON, Jun. New York, and NEW YORK, ored relation of 15½ to 1. If aim a double currency, we make one of its constituents. In the to repeat the previous make of our coinage, which at one a silver alone and at another but never yet a true double.

Sovereignty Democrate are in or repress their eagerness to political dogma until they are man TILDEN will be inaugure On Monday last Ma. R. C.

On Monday hast Mn. R. Q. ras, moved to suspend the rales and adopt the following: at the maintenance inviolate of the lates, and especially the right of rates, and especially the right of rates, and especially the right of rates and control its own indement oriental to the balance of power on ection and endurance of our political and we denounce the lawiess in force of the soil of any State of the rates under what pretext, as among rimes.

In goes on to report that—ading was called for, when Mr. adding was called for, when Mr. add that it did not contain the works in Federal Constitution. Several Democratic side who did not seem policy of offering such a resolution. Holman to move an adjournment, halle on the Republican side a summent to oppose an adjournment and the resolution. The motion to added, 70 to 95, and a vote was taken of suspend the raise and adopt the same lost—year, 107; nays, 82, at of the matter is, that the offederate House carried at the suspense of the raise and adopt the same lost—year, 107; nays, 82. 25 majority, which avous ate-Sovereignty doctrine as advocated by John C. Cal-solution for which the Demosolution for which the Dense slevates the State above the laces the marching of National e part of the Union to another as President, on constitutions

tate." The supporters of the uptly rejected Kasson's amend-rords "subject to the Federal The resolution rules out the the National Government, an alien enemy. It also in e Constitution as the suprems d, higher and paramount to regulations. The territory of ered by local State Governmented and holy ground. Belion we used to hear of the of the States which pro nstitution." This sacred way to be revived into ac way to be revived into activi-stic dogma. Let the princi-zus resolution be enforced, rill it be before slavery will hed in Texas and other Before the election the lemagognes in Congress have handled red-hot iron as

resolution in any other way a the table, or consign it to red, they are no longer bash-sowing the cloven foot. How sublicans like Mills' resolusets up the local Government sets up the local Govern-pendent sovereign powers, I it is among the gravest of mal troops to tread, and for my are to be denounced and

Stair, a renegade Republican, scalled Democratic paper in di the Union. The chief business present is to crack a particella pacific tendencies and a shitheir section into another fington dispatch, speaking of diatribes, says: tic organ in Washington, the

or organ in Washington, the ONTOMENT BLAIR, has been for the last week under the the Southerners to cut loose Democrats. The paper has stricles filled with the most so of all who are inclined to may one way—namely, by conce deal with the Presidential shows clearly the animus of the southerners. It has a nag that JAT GOULD has be-doulator of the Republican complish his mysterious purport a move for an alliance belepablicans of the North and to South. Two or three of commissed attacks upon Mr. tons more or less broad that iton in HAYEN Cabinet. This commissed attacks upon Mr. taxan has created, and that gentleman has oblication, in which he treats manify and malicious. It was he the card this afternoon in dispersuaded him to withpressen. It is freely charged by the Usion is owned by Jozza altimore & Ohio, and not synker, as was believed.

ondent of the Chica

NAL.

was no speechmaker. sed at a banquet in Lon-en. I have never made a ad I am not going to be-l of mine [his lawyer];

a large measure affected by their antagonism.
Lord Stratford de Redeliffe is still living at an advanced age. In 1873 he published a book entitled
"Why I am a Christian," which, in view of the
Albanian girl, is, a comfortable token of amend-

The luxury of having a plurality of forefathers can be appreciated by no one who has not read Mr. Tupper's lines:

Tupper's lines:
Since your Pilgrim Fathers landed (Some of mine sailed with them too).
These lines tempt the Hartford Courant to inquire how many Pilgrim Fathers Mr. Tupper had, — a question which may be best answered by asking how many great-grandfathers every man has. Mr. Tupper might have had almost a shipload of Pilgrim Fathers.

Dr. Talmage has begun a course of lectures, Sunday-evening discourses, to the various professions. Last week he began with the journalists; and, surprising as it may seem, he had many good words to say of the newspapers. He castigated the public for making the bad newspapers successful, which is certainly the proper view to take. He also said that there were but two classes of newspapers—the very good and the very bad. The journal which is not on the right side in morals must be desidedly on the wrons.

A passage in the first act of "Cymbeline" that has proved a stambling-block to the critics is the

following:

O disloyal thing
That should'st repair my youth, thou heap'st
A year's age on me.
The last verse has been thought too moderate an
expression of Cymbeline's distress. A critic in
Troy, N. Y., proposes to substitute "Thou heap'st
a Lear's age on me," as if the circumstances of
Lear and his daughters and those of Cymbeline and

Lear and his daughters and those of Cymbeline and his daughter were supposed by the speaker to be the same. The emendation is ingenious, though it is supported by no authority whatever.

The Hawkeye inquires in a spirit of great personal hamiliation: "Why should the spirit of mortal be proud when it remembers the hero of New Orleans and then stone to contemplate Cornin. mortal be proud when it remembers the hero of New Orleans and then stops to contemplate Cronin, Tilden, Pelton, Hewitt, Ben Wood, Robert Toombs, and Sammy Cox?" The question is sugget to by the Democratic celebration of the battle of New Orleans. On the same subject the Philadelphia Press, speaking more seriously, says: "No char-acter in history epeaks in such stern condemnation of these men as that of Andrew Jackson; it is like a m nument standing four square against them; every side of it not simply a condemnation, but a curse."

The London Times says that M. Jules Simon, as an orator, has few superiors even among a nation of orators, and in persuasive power he has scarcely an equal. His wonderful speech against the Septennate will not soon be forgotten. It alternately enraged and soothed all parties. That the author of it should now have become Prime Minister of France is a fact of much interest and considerable importance. It is one of many proofs that nowhere are the highest prizes of political life more open than in France to unaided personal ability. M. Jules Simon was distinguished as Professor of Philiosophy in the Sarbonne before he acquired opportunities of becoming a statesman. He has risen to the front rank in Assemblies which, whatever else they may have lacked, have been richly furnished with ability.

A new Life of Charles Summer, prepared by one of his literary executors, has been in preparation

A new Life of Charles Sumner, prepared by one of his literary executors, has been in preparation in Boston for over a year, and the plates of half the first volume are already made. The work is under the direction of the Hon. Edward L. Pierce, who enjoyed Mr. Sumner's confidence and friendship in an unsual degree, and whose capacity is highly spoken of in many influential quarters. George S. Hillard and W. W. Story have furnished to the editor their large collections of letters from Mr. Sumner, and his own journal in Paris, very full and accurate, has also been preserved. His experiences in England, where at the age of 28 he saw more of the society of the mother-country than any other American before or since, will add to the interest of the Life. The present work will be in two large volumes, and will bring the record of Mr. Sumner's life only up to 1845, when he was just launched upon the sea of public life. He was at that time 34 years of age, and had previously been not only comparatively unknown but of a retiring disposition, which gave him the reputation of being averse to political pupsuits. His real debut was made by the wonderful effect of his Fourth of July oration:

There is a brisk row proceeding in Cincinnati with the three leading editors as the principal contestants. The editor of the Commercial said that the editor of the Edutires was on the road to the Pentientary, whereupon the latter retorted that the

the editor of the Enquirer was on the road to the Penitentiary, whereupon the latter retorted that the former was a bully, and a coward, and a tuft-hunter, normer was a outry, and a coward, and a turt-nunter, and many other disagreeable persons rolled into one. Meanwhile, the editor of the Gazette, standing by as a disinterested spectator, begged leave to make a few high-tone remarks upon the value of impersonal journalism, which induced the editor of the Commercial to say that the editor of the Gazette was finging dead cuts at his betters. Then, thout much apparent provocation, one of the liors threatened to publicly thrash another, and the one addressed gave public notice of his willingness to be present for the pommeling process at
any time and piace that might be specified. What
beligerent fellows those Cincinnati editors are!
They may be, though, like the famous Chicago
aditor, who, having called down imprecations upon
simself if he did not soon bathe in the blood of a
contemporary, forthwith changed his usual route
row his house to his odice, and drove four aquares
wit of his ways.

odice.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Pailmer House—Gen. J. F. Farnsworth, St. Charles; C. E. Phillips. Kookuk; Fred Terry, New York; J. H. Howland, St. Faul; Henry Mann, Milwauke; R. B. Beaumont, Boston; Gen. E. Hawkins, St. Louis; Gen. McKenzie, U. S. A.; James Buckley, New York; G. E. Atwood, St. Louis; C. W. Kellogg, Pittsburg; Charles A. Brady, Rochester; A. A. Mann, St. Louis; Gerald Nyman, Boston; the Hon. W. G. Ewing, Quincy, ... Grand Fucyle—R. R. Cable, Rock Island; J. T. Hackworth, Ottumwa; D. S. Casement, Painesville; Hagh C. Walker, Watertown, N. Y.; J. P. and M. Hutchinson, Dixon; the Hon. G. W. Wright, Canton; the Hon. J. C. Nicodemus, Balbuser; Laac Smith, New York; G. G. Whitte, Beston; James O. Holton, Milwaukee.... Tremont House—J. J. Carbery, Clucinnat.; Col. C. S. Morey, Benver; the Hon. T. B. Elliout, Milwaukee; the Hou. E. C. Allen, Ottawa; O. E. Benbett, A. B. Brown, and C. J. Walls, St. Louis; Col. George Lee, New Orleans; Clark Woodman, Omahs; Col. G. C. Davis, Rochester; the Hon. H. L. Pope, Dayton... Sherman Louis—Commodore S. B. Coulson, Pittsburg; George P. Wild, Syracuse; H. M. Warren, Cincinnati; Capt. J. I. Earle, Yanktou; Edwin Willets, Mouroe; F. V. Horton, Fond da Lac; the Hon. J. Penfeld, Rantoul.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11—1 a. m.—For the
Upper Lake region, falling, followed by rising
barometer, winds shifting to colder northerly

or easterly, generally cloudy and stormy weather, with snow. Time, Bar. Thr Hu. Wind. Rn. Weather.

653a. m. 29.92 24 87 8. W. 1r.sh. ... Cloudy. 11:18a. m. 25.96 25 75 8. W. fresh. ... Lt. snow 2200p. m. 29.96 29 68 8. W. fresh. ... Cloudy. 3535 9. m. 29.95 30 67 8. fresh. ... Cloudy. 9500 p. m. 30.01 29 66 8. fresh. ... Lt. snow 10:18 p. m. 30.01 30 67 8. fresh. ... JLL. snow Maximum thermometer, 33; minimum, 20,

STATE AFFAIRS.

Present Aspect of the Senatorial Question at Springfield, Ill.

The Independents Loth to Publish Their Plans Before Next Monday.

First Day's Session of the Wisconsin Legislature at Madison.

Another Rough-and-Tumble Senatorial Contest in the Tennessee Legislature.

Prof. Seelye Will Take the Massachusetts Senatorship if He Can Get It.

Proceedings of the Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, and Dakota Legislatures.

SENATORIAL.

A STANDSTILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Iil., Jan. 10.—Both Houses have now reached that stage in their bus where nothing will be done until after the elecwhere nothing will be done until after the elec-tion of a United States Senator, and it is proba-ble that to-morrow, by joint resolution, bothe-Houses will adjourn over to Monday. Mean-while the plotting and counterplotting over the Senatorship, to which the organization of both Houses even down to the appointment of pages has been subjected, will be continued. Up to this time Logan has held his ground. The Senate Independents at the outset refused to vote for him, and refuse to vote for claim that, when the time comes, he will seeme the votes of three of them. Then the Independents proclaimed their purpose of making a nomination themselves. Now they are quietly discussing their candidate, and, all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, so far from having arrived at irreconcilable differ-ences as to candidates, keep their own counsel,

not liable to throw away their advantage. The effect of the Republican caucus has been to cut off all steps from the Republican side towards off all steps from the Republican side towards securing the support of the Independents for any Republican except Logan. They may take him; nobody is hindering their coming to his support; everybody on the Republican side has been, and is, urging them to come to his support. port. But the caucus prevents their being in-vited to support any Republican other than

It is not permitted of any Republican to sak if they will support any other Republican, and they go on preparing to run their own candi-date. Riddle, Easton, and other Republicans, who did not go into the caucus, do not believe Logan can be elected. They stayed out Logan can be elected. They stayed out of the caucus that they might be free to find out whether there is any other Republican who can be elected. They are canvasing the field, and if they can find a Republican who will develop more strength than Logan they will fetch him out. Otherwise they will vote for Logan, though the course adopted toward them by certain of those who went into the caucus is calculated to inspire anxious search for a Republican who did not go into caucus. Congressman Lathrop has also been mentioned.

SYDNEY SMITH.

There has been some discussion to-day of the name of Sydney Smith, of Chicago, for the United States Senate by the Republicans who did not go into caucus. Congressman Lathrop has also been mentioned.

CYRUS H. M'CORMICK is still here looking for the Democratic nomination, but he doesn't open his bar'l of money, in consequence of which he is treated as of little consequence. His view of the situation, as consequence as the calculation of assessments. It provides that, in any case where the County Boards shall have failed, or shall fail, to complete the equalization of assessments as returned for one year, at the rectangle of the second Monday in July, or shall fail, to complete the equalization of assessments are returned for one year, at the rectangle of the second Monday in July, or shall fail, to complete the equalization of assessments are returned for one year, at the rectangle of the second Monday in July, or shall fail, to complete the equalization of assessments are returned for one year, at the rectangle of the second Monday in July, or shall fail, to complete the equalization of assessments are returned for one year, at the rectangle of the second Monday in July, or shall fail to set upon a complaint at the post of the second Monday in July, or shall fail to set upon a complaint at the post of the second Monday in July, or shall fail to set upon a complaint at the post of the second Monday in July, or shall fail to set upon a complaint at the post of the second Monday in

consequence of which he is treated as of little consequence. His view of the situation, as given The Tribunz correspondent to-night, was this: "I don't see how the Republicans can elect without getting the Independents, and I don't see how the Republicans can get them." How are the Demo.rats going to elect without them, and how are they going to get the Independents?" was asked. "Oh, I haven't got to that yet," was McCormick's answer.

THE INDEPENDENT CAUCUS, this evening, was held for the purpose of making a Senatorial nomination. What candidate they agreed upon, or whether they agreed upon any, will not be made known until after the Democrats are heard from. The situation, summed up, is that the Independents will not show their hand until a later stage in the game. They are the only parties interested who can take their own time about it, and they are doing so.

The senatorism about it, and they are doing so.

THE SENATORSHIP.

Bloomington, Ill., Jan. 8.—A new movement is developing in the Illinois Senatorial question within the past day or two, and is rapidly assuming strength and prominence. The idea is, in case it is found that the Republicans cannot elect Logan, that the Democrats and Independents unite on Judge David Davis, or Bloomington, a member of the United States Supreme Court. Judge Davis is now in Chicago, but it is understood that, while he does not seek the honor, if chosen he will not refuse to act.

Bloomington, Ill., Jan. 8.—Judge David Davis, of the United States Supreme Court, a resident of Bloomington, is to-day looked upon as the dark horse in the Illinois Senatorial race, to be put on the track by the Democrats and Independents. Upon him, it is thought, all the elements of opposition to Republicanism can unite; and it is understood that Judge Davis has signified his willingness to accept if elected.

LOGAN OR NOTHING.

Inside his winning also to accept the elected.

To the Ration of The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 9.—Senator Logan has said he would not imperil the interests of the Republican party to advance his own interests, and promised to withdraw when it was manifest any other depublican could get more votes than himself.

That was a fair-sounding promise. Senator Logan made it at a caucus which he himself had set up to cut off discussion of the strength of other Republicans as compared with his own,—a caucus where it is notorious proxies were claimed for men who had given none, and who purposely stayed away, and where the lying for Logan was so unblushing that it was publicly announced that one member had refused to go into caucus because he would not be bound to vote for Logan nor a Logan man. That pledge of Senator Logan's was a good-sounding one to be made when Mr, Logan had just completed making the issue in the Senatorial contest not the election of a Republican Senator, but "Logan or phody."

The five Independente command the situation. From the day of election untill now every inducement, argument, and persuasion has been exhausted to get their votes for Logan. But no inducement, no argument, no permasion has been brought to bear to get them, or any of them, to vote for any other Republican.

THE INDIANAPOLIS SCANDAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Indianapolis, Jan. 10.—The Black case will be reopened on the 13th inst. by the Deacons of the Christian Chapel, who reserved the right to themselves to do so when the resignation was accepted. Black has not yet been able to get any expert to deny the signatures of W. T.

Blake and Cora E. Beck, on the Planter-House register to be his handwriting, and as he has withdrawn the charges of blackmail, there is a feneral feeling that his carefully-constructed defense has about fallen to the ground. Some members of the church state that they have unimpeachable evidence that Black staid at the Planter's with a woman on the night of Dec. 7.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS,
London, Jan. 10.—Arrived, eteamships Thinavalla, from Cardiff; City of Richmond, from Liverpool.

Queenstown, Jan. 10.—Steamer Iberia, from Long and the self-evident. Mr. Logan does not place his own interests above those of the party. He only, through the machine, propose to force the narry to go down with him in this fight? It is not Republican.

Queenstown, Jan. 10.—Steamer Iberia, from who can get more votes,—in plain English, who can get more votes,—in plain English, I amount of the care with the machine, propose to force the narry to go down with him in this fight? It is not Republican.

Logan or nothing, and the Independents will not stultify themselves by voting for a salary-grabber when they have but to name their man to have his election by the vote of the entire Democratic side added to the place of the party. He only, through the machine, propose to force the narry to go down with him in this fight? It is not Republican.

when any Republican is found for whom three or more independents will vote.

But Mr. Logan, through his cut-and-dried short-stop cansus will not permit any other Republican to be considered, and precludes any arrangement with the Independents, or any inquiry as to whether such arrangement could be made by which they, or at least three of them, will support some Republican other than Logan. Thus is it reduced to Logan or nothing, and it is plain all the chances are the Republicans will in this Senatorial canvass get nothing.

REPUBLICAN SINCE 1854.

IS LOGAN ALSO A SALART-GRABBER?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MOLINE, Ill., Jan. 9.—Some days since I noticed with pleasure in your paper, which I regularly read, evidences of your opposition to the election of a salary-grabber to the office of United States Senstor from this State. Now, I find by The Tribune that the Independents at Springfield have declined to accept Judge Trumbull as their candidate for Senator on the ground of his support of, vote for, acceptance of, and refusal to return, the salary-grab of \$5,000 back pay. This course on the part of the Independents you commend, and very properly notify them that the objection applies equally to 8. S. Marshall and J. C. Robinson. I am glad that you are reminding the people who the men are who took that money and have retained it for four years, refusing to return it to the Treasury from which it was so unjustly taken, I had got the impression in some way that Gen. Logan was what is commonly called a salary-grabber, and on that account would not command the support of the Independents, but, as he has been nominated by the Republicans, and as THE THERUNE has made no objection to his election on that account, it has occurred to me that I must be mistaken. How is this? Truly yours,

THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE RULES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—The Senate, after considerable discussion of details, adopted the rules of the Senate of the Twenty-ninth Assembly without material modification, and appointed Committee on Joint Rules. Frank Adams' tax bill was introduced in the Senate by

SENATORIAL PLECTION. The usual resolution as to the election of United States Senator was adopted. It follows United States Senator was adopted. It follows the act of Congress, and provides for a ballot for Senator by each House separately on Tues-day next, and by the Houses in joint convention on Wednesday.

FLAVIN, THE LABOR-LEAGUE CANDIDATE

for the Legislature, to-day filed papers contest-ing the seat of Sol Hopkins, by whom he (Flavin) was defeated by about 14,000 majority. The ground of contest is that, as alleged, Hopkins was not a resident of the Senatorial District from which he was elected at the time of the election. There is no occasion to fear that Hop-kins will be Cronined out of his seat in this con-

Granger, from the Committee on Rules, re-ported substantially the rules of the Twenty-ninth Assembly—the chief chagne being that the order of "consideration by sections" is stricken out, and bills will be considered by sections on the second reading. The rules were adopted as

reported.

COMMITTEES.

Baldwin, Taggart, Browning, Morris, Stowell, Smith of Cook, and Cronkrite were appointed a select committee to which is reterred the Governor's message.

The Select Committee to which is referred the printing-steal proposition for daily publication of the journals was announced to-day. It consists of Winter, Sittig, Wright, Taylor of Cook, and Herrington. It is the kind of a committee, it is believed, to kill the job.

JUDICIAL.

Wentworth introduced a bill for the estab-lishment of a District Court to be intermediate between the Circuit and Supreme Courts. It is the Chicago Bar Association's bill, heretofore published in THE TRIBUNE.

A bill was introduced to amend the Liquor License act so as to make the penalty for sale without license and for sale to a minor or habitual drunkard imprisonment, fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court. Now only fine or imprisonment can be imposed.

of assessments as returned for one year, at the remeeting on the second Monday in July, or shall fall, or have failed, to act upon a complaint at such meeting, then the equalization may be made at any subsequent meeting of the Board.

such meeting, then the equalization may be made at any subsequent meeting of the Board.

TAXES.

Frank Adams' Tax bill, heretofore published in The Tribune, was to-day introduced by Smith, of Cook.

EDUCATIONAL.

Albright introduced a bill appropriating one-half the Seminary Fund and \$18,000 per annum for support of the Southern Normal University at Carbondale.

Why the expensive ventilation apparatus with which the new Capitol is provided does not ventilate the halls was partially discovered this evening by the Select Committee on Ventilation. A visit to the basement disclosed that some colored families are quartered there, and throw their slops and kitchen offal about the mouths of the ventilating pipes. Besides, the basement is befouled with excrement and filth of the filthlest sort, the noxious cases given off from which are distributed throughout the building by means of the elaborate and expensive ventilating apparatus.

ILLINOIS MILITIA.

ILLINOIS MILITIA. COMPLINENTARY.

Special Dispatch to The Triba

Special Dispotch to The Tribune.

SPRINGPIELD, All., Jan. 10.—The following order will be promulgated to morrow:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OPPICE, SPRINGPIELD, Jan. 11, 1877—General Order No. 1.—His Excellency, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, the Hon. S. M. Cullom, having assumed the command of the Illinois State troops, congratulates them upon the apparent progress which has been made by them in all that pertains to their profession, and that a code regulating their future existence as State troops will be presented, and without doubt will be passed at this season of the Honerable Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Illinois. To the General commanding and staff and to the field and line officers and the private soldiers of the different detachments of regiments present at the State Capital on inauguration day, the Commander-in-Chief desires to return his heartfelt thanks. Their soldierly bearing on that occasion won universal commendation and applaise. By order of his Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant-General of Illinois.

INDIANA.

INDIANA.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 10.—The proceedings of the Legislature to-day were of no special public interest. In the Senate the Standing Committees were announced. Bills were introduced providing for a Board of Fish Commissioners; providing for the working of roads under the direction of Township Trustees, and abolishing the system of working out road tax; for the prosecution of criminal cases on affiliation information; legalizing dissection of human bodies; also a joint resolution to amend the Constitution by permitting special legislation on the subject of fees and salaries. In the House, several bills were introduced, among them two to amend the School law, and one requiring railroads to fence their lines of road. Nicholas Filbreck, of Terre Haute, withdrew his contest of the seat of Judge Carleton, from Vigo County. Senator Dykeman, of Cass County, Chairman of the Finance Committee, states that he is in favor of a new State-House, and will advocate a levy of two mills this year for that purpose. He thinks the Statelevy should be fifteen mills for general purposes. The last Legislature fixed it at ten, and he thinks it hardly enough. The Senator also believes the Legislature will treat the State-House project candisity and formally, but is shy of real-estate rings in Indianapolis.

THE CHARRIES

of the important Senate Committees are as follows: Elections, Rever: Finance, Dykeman; Judiciary, Bell; Organization of Courts, Stocklarer; Education, Soringhausen; Corporations, Given; Roads, Henderson; Benevolent Institutions, Johnson, of Floyd; Agriculture, Weit; Banks, Skinner; Public Printing, Johnson, of Parke; State Prisons, Fowler; Fees and Sal-

aries, Wilson; Federal Relations, Major; Temperance, Davidson; Immigration and Statistics, Baxter; Railrasads, Reed; Mines and Mining, Heilman: Public Building, Winterbotham. LaRuc, of Tippecance, is Chaurman of Enrolled Bills. Johnson of Parke, LaRuc, Baxter, and Heilman are Republicans. The Committees are generally considered fair and satisfactory, though considerable talk is made over the composition of the Railroad Commitmittee, which is deededly stringent toward railroads. Corporations will not receive any specially tender consideration at its hands. Reed, Chairman, two years ago worked hard for a law to regulate rates of freight and passengers.

MINNESOTA.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Sr. Paul., Jan. 10.—In the Senate, standing Sr. Paul, Jan. 10.—In the Senate, standing committees were announced. Armstrong, of Freeborn, is Chairman of the Judaciary; Butier, of Hennepin, of the Railroad; Conkey, of Fillmore, of the Tax. The latter Committee will have important work, there being a general demand from the Western part of the State for a modification of the Tax law, a reduction of interest and regulation of delinquent taxes, and an mand from the Western part of the State for a modification of the Tax law, a reduction of interest and penalty on delinquent taxes, and an extension of the time for the redemption of lands sold under tax judgments being especially urged. Donnelly introduced a bill creating the office of Commissioner of Agriculture, Railroads, and Forestry, at a salary of \$3,000, and State Inspector of Grain at a salary of \$3,000. Lineau introduced a bill substituting the guilotine for the gallows for capital punishment. Wilkins introduced a bill substituting the guilotine for the gallows for capital punishment. Wilkins introduced a bill appropriating \$4,000 to reward the captors of the Northfield robbers, to be distributed by the Judge of the Sixth Circuit. The Senate passed the House bill for the relief of settlers on odd sections of the St. Paul & Pacific Extension lines.

THE HOUSE

adopted a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint committee on State railroad bonds. The Rev. Hobart, of Goodhue County, a Methodist, was elected Chaplain.

Thirty boxes of clothing were shipped from the Governor's office to-day fo, the relief of the grasshopper sufferers of Watonwan County. Each box was made up for and addressed, with carriage paid, to some family whose condition had been personally ascertained by Gov. Pillabury. Contributions in answer to the Governor's appeals are coming so freely as to obviate the necessity for legislative appropriation. Nevertheless, both Houses daily receive petitions asking the appropriation of large amount. Provisions are also being forwarded by the Governor direct to needy families in the grasshopper region.

WISCONSIN.

HOUSE.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 10.—The thirtieth as nual session of the Wisconsin Legislature me at 12 o'clock noon to-day, all of the member save two being present, the lobbies being fille with spectators and place-hunters. The Senat with spectators and place-hunters. The Senate was called to order by Lieut.-Gov. Parker, who expressed a desire that the harmony that char-acterized the last session would prevail this winter. The following Senators held over from last winter: Blar, Cavanaugh, Davis, Douglass, Downs, Farr, Flint, Hathaway, Hiner, Hudd Mitchell, Ryan, Tate, Treat, and Welch. The Mitchell, Ryan, Tate, Treat, and Welch. The oath of office was administered to the newly-elected Senators—Albert, Arnold, Barden, Bones, Burrows, Fificid, Grimmer, Mumbrue, Rankin, Reed, Richardson, Sackett, Schneider, Scott, Torrey, Vanschalek, Williams, and Wing. The Servate then proceeded to the election of A. J. Turner, of Portage, Chief Clerk; C. E. Bullard, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Senator N. H. Hiner, President pro tem. The latter, on taking his seat, thanked the Senate for the honor conferred in a few well-chosen words.

some time was consumed in the administration of the oath of office, when the Assembly proceeded to the election of the Hon. J. B. Cassady, of Janesville, as Speaker, who, on assuming the chair, addressed the Assembly in a few well-chosen remarks. That Mr. Cassady will make a very popular and successful Speaker even his political opponents do not doubt. W. A. Howell, of Mflwaukee, was then elected Chief Clerk, and T. B. Reed, of Menasha, Sergeant-at-Arms. The rules of the last session were adopted. Gov. Ludington will deliver his second annual mesage at 2 o'clock p. m. to-morrow, which will make some six columns in the State Journal. The members predict a brief session, and there seems to be a disposition on their part to urge economy in every part of the Legislature.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 10.—The contest for the United States Senatorship is increasing in interest. The friends of Boutwell claim his re-election by a large majority. The supporters of George F. Hoar assert their confidence in the success of their candidate, and to night Presisuccess of their candidate, and to night Presi-dent Seelye, of Amherst, has authorized the statement that he would not refuse the office if it should be spontaneously offered to him. He will make no personal effort, however, to attain the object. Up to this time Seelye has been al-most counted out of the race, but his present avowal will, it is thought, draw large-ly from Boutwell's strength. A second meeting of the Democratic legislators took place to-day, but, so far as could be learned, no decision was ar lived at. It is probable that they will oppose Seelye

arived at. It is probable that they will oppose Seelye
ON OTHER THAN POLITICAL GROUNDS, and that, after casting a few complimentary votes, they can be induced to vote for the most promising candidate. The balloting will begin on Wednesday next, and the few days between now and the first day of the Convention will be busy ones. So far the campaign has been a remarkably quiet one.

WEST VIRGINIA. MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 10.—The Legislature of this State convened in this city to-day, and of this State convened in this city to-day, and organized at noon. Capt. Eustace Gibson, of Cabell County, was elected Speaker of the House of Delegates, J. B. Peyton Clerk, and N. B. French Sergeant-at-Arms. U. N. Arnett, of Marion, was elected President of the Senate, E. A. Cunningham Clerk, and J. D. Anderson Sergeant-at-Arms.

Considerable hard work will be done in the next few days by the different aspirants for the vacant United States Senatorship.

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LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS. COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 10.—In the Senate this afternoon the Senate bill to authorize the orization of a Common Carrier Company is ganization of a Common Carrier Company in Cincinnati was passed.

Notice of contest of the election of Judson Hannon to the office of Judge of the Common Pleas, First Judicial District of Ohio, by Joseph Cox, was presented.

Bills were introduced to allow the killing for qualibetween Nov. 1 and Jan. 15, and to authorize the formation of companies for dealing in real estate.

DAKOTA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
THE LEGISLATURE.
SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 10.—The Dakota Legis-

Sioux Ciff, Ia., Jan. 10.—The Dakota Legislature met at Yankton yesterday and effected a permanent organization to-day, electing the Hon. W. A. Burleigh, of Yankton County, President of the Council, and D. C. Hagle, of Hutchinson County, Speaker of the House. The Governor's message was delivered this afternoon. It refers principally to Territorial affairs.

TENNESSEE.

ANOTHER SCRUB-RACE.

Special Dispates to The Process.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 10.—In the joint Convention of the Legislature, Harris was declared elected Senator for six years, amidst applause. Fourteen ballots were had on the short term, the last standing: Bate, 33; Bailey, 27; Key, 13; Turney, 7; Maynard, 20. The contest has awakened a decided interest. The House was crowded with spectators. The attempt to hold a Democratic caucus to night failed. The feeling is such that one can't be held, every man running for himself.

SUIT AGAINST ANTHONY COMSTOCK.

Special Disputes to The Tribune
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 10.—Ph. H. G. Farr,
arrested at the instance of Anthony Comstock,
of New York, for sending improper circulars
the and propositions through the mails, to-day, in

BENNETT.

The Midnight Passage of His Apprehensive Band Back to New York.

Careful Notes of Every Incident Taken by Argus-Eyed Reporters.

The "Displeasure" of a Court Resting upon a Reticent Surgeon.

He Is Condemned to Buy Drinks for a Deputy-Sheriff at His Favorite

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The end of the Bennet. NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The end of the Bennett-May complication is not yet. The principals have had their sport; now it looks as if the Grand Jury would enter into competition. The summoning of Dr. Charles Phelps, the surgeon who made one of the dueling party, was their first movement. Dr. Phelps, having refused to answer, has been committed for contempt, and, having made use of the habeas corpus, is spending the night at the Lotus Club-House, in charge of a Deputy Sheriff.

BENNETT AND PART.

arrived in town this morning at 5:35. A Times reporter who accompanied them from Philadelphia, tells this about the trip. Having kept closely to his room in the Continental Tuesday, refusing to see any one save the members of his party, Mr. Bennett concluded toward evening to take the 7:35 train for this city, and so notified the clerk of the hotel. Subsequently he chang-

take the 7:35 train for this city, and so notified the clerk of the hotel. Subsequently he changed his mind, doubtless because of the difficulty in leaving the house unobserved at an hour when the corridors and lobbies were.

CROWDED WITH PEDPLE eager to catch a glimpse of any one connected with the recent duel. Besides, the train in question is usually well patronized, and reaches New York about 11 o'clock, an unsafe hour for a party of four or five who are endesyoning to

a party of four or five who are endeavoring to avoid arrest. The midnight train was, there-fore, fixed upon. Bennett, and Howland, his second, when the time arrived for departure, second, when the time arrived for departure, left the hotel separately by a private door, and the others straggled out one by one. Carriages conveyed them to the depot, where they quietly strolled in and took seats together in the gentlemen's waiting-room while Mr. Bennett's servant procured tickets for berths in the sleep-

"WHAT PARTY IS THIS?"
asked the clerk, when the servant laid down a
\$30 bill in payment for the four sections and
one berth. "Oh, it's a party of gentlemen,"
was the response. As soon as the gates were
opened the "the party of gentlemen" hurried
into the Pullman coach and lost no time in getinto the Pullman coach and lost no time in get-ting the curtains of the sleeping apartments be-tween themselves and the outside world. While they were standing in the aisle encouraging the porter to more expeditious efforts in making up their beds, a voice was heard exclaiming: "Howland, Howland, when did you say we would be in New York?" "LOOK HERE, JIM

"LOOK HERR, JIM,
don't call out my name in that way," said Howland, as he put his head between the curtains of
Section No. 4, from behind which the interrogation came." "Well, d—n it," said Jim," "what are you calling my name for?" Before getting into his berth, Mr. Robbins went to the end of the car where the servant was standing guard the car where the servant was standing guard over half a dozen of valiese, hand-bags, and overcoats, and asked for something from his valies. The something turned turned out to be a flask of ample dimensions, the contents of which rapidly found its way down the throats of the duelists' party. When the traveling-bag was opened, it disclosed to view

ed, it disclosed to view

A LARGE PISTOL,

which Mr. Robbins hurriedly concealed by throwing a loose piece of wearing apparel over it. The weapon was plaited with silver, and in all probability is the weapon used by Mr. Bennett. The servant, on being questioned, refused to say anything about the meeting, but subsequently told the reporter that Mr. May fell at the first phot. "I saw him fall myself," he said. This shot. "I saw him fall myself," he said. This was doubtless untrue, for this fellow was left at the depot when the party went to the ground, and, therefore, could not have seen the firing. On arriving at Jersey City hasty terms were made, and the dueling party stepped out and proceeded to the DesBrosses street ferry, where they were compelled to wait twenty minutes for a boat. Several conferences were held here, and Mr. Bennett was of the opinion that they ought to separate here. Robbins objected, however. While waiting,

who had been a passenger on the same train, had a ten-minutes' conversation with Mr. Ben-nett. Finally the boat came and all hands entered the gentlemen's cabin. On reaching New York the duelists took a caring New York the duelists took a carriage and were driven rapidly through DesBrosses street to Canal, through Varick and Carmine streets, up Sixth avenue to Twenty-third street, thence to Fifth avenue. At the corner of Twenty-fourth street the coach stopped, and Mr. Lawrence Jerome alighted. At Twenty-seventh street Mr. Carroll Livingstone got out, and at Thirty-first street Mr. Possbire took his leave.

"AT HOME." The coach was then driven to Mr. Bennett's

The coach was then driven to Mr. Bennett's house, No. 425 Fifth avenue, where that gentleman alighted and entered, the door being promptly opened for his admission. All efforts to learn the whereabouts and condition of May have proved in vain. Despite the late accounts of the duel, there is still a general impression that May was wounded.

THE LAW.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Dr. Charles Phelps, whose name has been associated with the Bennett-May duel, was subpænsed before the Grand Jury to-day by the District Attorney to testify concerning the late meeting at Slaughter Station. He refused to answer all questions, on the ground that he would criminate himself. He was brought before Judge Gildersleeve, in the Court of General Sessions, and, still refusing, was committed to the City Prison for thirty days for contempt of court.

of court.
Subsequently Judge Donobue granted a writ of habeas corpus returnable Thursday.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ili., Jan. 10.—In the Supreme Court to-day, Measrs. John H. Franklin, of McDonough; Samuel McNaughtrey, of Cook, William H. Burchard, of LaSaile; and Robert B. Kendall, of Cook, were admitted to practice on tension. foreign license.

Orders entered were wholly of a formal char-

Orders entered were wholly of a formal character.

In the United States District Court, Thomas Rudisil, another of the Jessenson Country gang of countericiters, was adjudged guilty.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was today filed by Franklin M. Flynn, of Prentice, Morgan County, cattle-trader. Liabilities about \$80,000; assets coussderably less.

Liconse to incorporate was to-day issued by the Secretary of State to the Lumberman's Publishing Company of Chicago. Object, publishing newspapers, books, etc. Capital, \$50,000. Corporators, Rufus King, John B. Gridly, Mr. John B. D. O'Niel, William B. Judgon. Also, to Chicago Domokraf Printing Company. Object, publishing a German daily and weekly newspaper. Capital, \$45,000. Corporators, Illenry Miller, William Wagner, Nich Umbdenstadt, and William Kubl.

The Illinois Woman's Centennial Association held another meeting to-day, Mrs. Gov. Beveridge presiding, at which action was taken on reports submitted yesterday. The Treasurer reported a balance of \$500.01 in the treasury, with an outstanding indebtechness of about \$350. Miss Carrie Cadwell, the agent of the Association at the Centennial, made a full and interesting report of her work at Philadelphia. The ladies unanimounly decided to place the remaining funds in the hands of Mrs. Myra Bratwell for the furtherance of woman's work, the sum to be held in trust by her for the benefit of friendless young grils. It that interest, preliminary steps were to-day takes-to-organise a society lawing for its object the corporators, presented to the surface of woman's work, the sum to be held in trust by her for the benefit of friendless young grils. It that interest, preliminary steps were to-day takes-to-organise a society lawing for its object the corporation.

tablishment of a reform and industrial home for young girls, based on the principle, as the ladies say in their platform, that an ounce of preventive is better than a pound of cure. The Centennial Board of ladies and others, among the latter Mrs. Senator Logan, pledre their hearty support to the movement. Committees were appointed and steps taken to effect a thorough organization of the women of the State in this behal.

CRIME.

ARKANSAS.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 10.—Sheriff Rattaken to-day arrested a man calling himself V. Ryan, who represented that he was a member of the firm of W. B. Lawrence & Co., of Manchester, O., produce-dealers. The arrest was made on a telegram from Baton Rouge, it appearing he had forged a draft on David & Garig, of that place, for over \$500. Several drafts were found in his possession, drawn on various parties in Louisiana. At Pine Bluff, this State, he represented himself as W. B. Lawrence. He succeeded in obtaining about \$140 from the German Savings Bank in this city on forged drafts. He is about five feet six inches nigh, light hair, light complexion, face scarred, and light eyes. It is believed that he has been operating in Indiana, Ohio, Louisiana, and other States.

Maj. Pearce, of Fort Smith, the hangman who has executed many prisoners convicted by the Federal Court, died yesterday of congestion.

INFANTICIDE.

A DEFAULTER.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 10.—A. R. Z. Dawson, United States Deputy Internal Revenue Collector for the Black Hills, who passed through Omaha two or three days ago en route Eastward, has been arrested at Washington, Ia., on the charge of being a defaulter to the Government. It is alleged that he struck it rich in the Hills by collecting all the licenses possible from all persons liable to pay Government taxes, and it is said that he spent the money as fast as he got it in rictous living, instead of turning it over to the proper authorities. The amount he is behind is \$3,000. He was bound over in the sum of \$3,000 for appearance at the next term of the United States District Court in Dakota. He was arrested at the instance of W. K. Hallenbeck, Collector of Internal Revenue of Dakota.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ALLEGAN, Mich., Jan. 10.—The First National
Bank of this place was entered by burglars at Bank of this place was entered by burglars at about 2 o'clock last night. They succeeded in gaining entrance into the vault, but before any attempt to break open the safe was made they were scared by a lady living upon the opposite side of the street, who immediately aroused her husband, who proceeded about half way across the street, when he observed a man standing near the front door of the bank. He at once demanded of him his business there at that time of night. Instead of answering, he turned and passed to the front door, through the building, and out of the back door, joined by his confederates, and all making good their escape. No clew to their whereabouts has been obtained.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The trial of Jacob A. Van Valkenberg and George W. West, for conspiracy to cheat and defraud the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has been begun. Defendants were respectively the ferrymaster and collector of tickets at the Jersey City 1erry. It is charged that the collector would pass back a certain number of tickets taken up, and the ferrymaster would reissue them. The frauds by three-cent ferry tickets alone reached the enormous sum of between \$60,000 and \$70,000 per year. So general did the conspiracy become that the honest employes were known as "snides," while the dishonest men were admiringly characterized as "solid men." A NEST OF FRAUD.

THE TREASURY THEFTS. plicity in the \$47,000 Treasury robbery in June, 1875, has been dismissed owing, to the irregularity of the indictment.

Ottman is still held, and the Grand Jury will perfect an indictment.

Treasury officials were before the Grand Jury to-day in the case of Winslow, the clerk arrested on Monday charged with stealing the \$12,000 package.

PLEASED A YOUNG LADY.
Louisville, Ky., Jan. 10.—A Springfield, O., special to the Courier-Journal says Harry Deardorf, young son of a prominent manufacturer in that place, has been arrested for robbing the mails of over \$2,000. Deardorf was not in need, but was induced to do wrong, it is said, by an ardent desire to please a "young lady," who is now missing.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Jan. 10.—The south-bound mail on the Pensacola Railroad was thrown from the track last night by the willful displacement of a rail. The fireman was fatally, and the engineer baily, injured. The Company offers \$1,000 reward for the apprehension of the guilty party.

A FORGER SENTENCED.

Special Disputes to The Tribune.

MILWAUKER, Wis., Jan. 10.—Julius Stein who has operated as a general confidence main St. Paul and St. Louis, was to-day sentence to two years in the Waupun Prison for forgin the name of a shoe-dealer in this city name Spoyer.

GUILTY OF MURDER.

WOODSTOCK, Vt., Jan. 10.—Henry Grovlin has been found guilty of the murder of Herbert White, on the 6th of October last.

MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 10.—Yesterday Oscar Pollard killed J. M. Carlisle, a prominent lawyer at Okolona, Miss. FIRES.

AT OWATONNA, MINN.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Sr. Paul, Minn., Jan. 10.—The clothing store of Melvin & Fox, and the grocery store of Downle Bros., at Owatonna, burned Monday night.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 343 at 5:30 yesterday afternoon was caused by some boys setting fire to a quantity of kerosene which had been accidentally splited at the corner of Harrison and Desplaines streets. No damage.

The standard quality of Burneti's Cologne and Flavoring Extracts have, without an exception, you for them the highest awards for excellence

ROYAL BAKING

Absolutely Pure.

The Royal Baking Powder is prepared upon evientific principles, from ingredients that are most effective and wholesome. It received a special Contential Award for these merita. The guman he had only in tin case, and is for eale by the hest grocers everywhere, but in case you cannot obtain a case you cannot obtain a send co cruis for 11h., or 25 cents for 1/h, direct to Royal Baking Powder Co., New York, and will receive it by return mall. Receipt and full directions for making the delicious Viscon & March Co. The con application, enclosing 3 cent statup.

MEDICAL. TWELVE YEARS

For Throat Diseases and Co "Brown's Bronchial Traches," like all oit good things, are frequently imitated, and ers should be careful to obtain the gunning prepared by John I. Brown & Sons.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for a livesteething, softens the gums, reduces in su-tion, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the box

Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is nedy for nervous debility, impoverished blood d impaired digestion. Depot, 33 Clark street.

OF SUFFERING.

Waltham, Mass., Jan. 8, 1876.
P. S.—I purchased the Radical Cure of GE ROGERS, Druggist, Rumford Building.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

Has worked a revolution in the treatment of Catarr.

It has demonstrated beyond all doubt that this disease even in its severest forms, is curable, and that comfor and happiness may be made to follow years of miser years of suffering, by a persistent use of it. The mer od of treatment originated by Dr. Sanford, viz., the i cal and constitutional, by a remedy prepared by distinction, is the only one ever offered to the public to will bear the test of time.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE Is Prepared by Distillation.

Every plant and herb that yields its medical to it is placed in an improved still, and there with a solvent liquid, which by hest, is made over into the receiver, bearing with it the hes sences or juices of these plants and herbs, fre every contamination, pure and coloriess. Thus tive medical constituents of thousands of pox herbs may be condensed into a very small compathle way Sanford's Radical Cure is divested of the seating, worthless features of all other remediants accurative properties are increased tenfold. It litively the greatest medical triumph of the age.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhing Tube, with full directions for use in all case Price, \$1.00. For sale by all wholesale and retail drights throughout the United States. WEEKS & FO TER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Bosto

VOLTAIC PLASTERS

"A WONDERFUL REMEDY."

Mesars. Weeks & Potter—Gentlemen: Your Collins Voitale Plaster in a wonderful remedy. I have suffers with a weak and painful back more than eight years be fore is sur for your Collins Voitale Plaster. The pain reached from my back to my sides and hips. My left side and hip are feeling very well, but I think I require another Plaster for my right side. I am so much improved that I can walk and stand, but before I got you! Plaster I was unable to walk or stand.

Respectfully your RICHARD GORMAN.

Lynebburg. Va., July 22, 1878.

P. S.—Since I finished my letter some of my neighbors have come in and wish me to send for some more of your Plasters. I am recommending them to all my friends. Please send me six of your Celling Voitale Plasters. Enclosed find \$1.25. Mills. GORMAN.

PILES AND PINTULA. Making a specialty of these diseases, we guarantee a positive cure without pain or use of knife or casastic. Dr. J. B. C. PHILLIPS, 167-Madison-st., Chicago.

TAX NOTICE. The State, County, City, and Town Taxes, for the Town of NORTH CHICAGO, are now due and payable to the Town Collector at the County Treas-urer's Office, and also the Second Installment of

urer's Office, and also the Second invasion the Lincoln Park Assessment.

The Collector will from this date proceed to enforce the collection of the Personal Property Tax, and persons and corporations liable for this tax will avoid expense by paying the same at once.

CHRISTIAN TEMPEL,

Town Collector North Chicago.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES of ted to all sights by inspections at MANASSE'S plician, 88 Madison-st. (Tribune Building. FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

FAIRUANKS' SCALES Finances Otherwise Quiet--The Currency Movement Light.

The Produce Markets Less Active-Provisions In regular, and Close Weak.

Wheat Lower --- Corn Easier --- Other Grain Steady.

Our Imports of Tea and Coffee-Direct Exports-The Hide Market.

FINANCIAL.

There was no diminution in the applications to the banks for ioans. The amount of grain and provisions accumulated here, and requiring the assistance of the banks to carry it, is very large. The heaviest borrowers at the present time are the Board-of-Trade men. The condition of the markets is such that the stuff cannot be forwarded without a loss on the Chicago price, and the quantity to be carried is likely to increase. The currency movement has turned, but the receipts here are small. Business houses report that their country collections have improved in the last month. The offerings of commercial, manufacturing, and miscellaneous paper are fair. There is very little, if any, surplus of loanable funds, and rates of discount are firm. They are 8@10 per cent at the banks, and 8 per cent and apwards on the street.

New York exchange was quoted at 75c@\$1 per \$1,000 premium between banks.

The clearings were \$3,400,000.

James McKindley, of McKindley, Gilchrist & Co., was re-elected Director of the Central National Bank for the ensuing year, but his name was inadvertently omitted from the published list.

TAXATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Two bills have been introduced into Congress to relieve banks from a part of the burden of their taxes. Both have come from Representative Willis, of New York. The first provides for the repeal of all Federal taxes upon the deposits and capital of banking concerns, whether National, State, corporate, or individual. This bill is now under consideration by the Ways and Means Committee. The second bill is declaratory of the meaning of Sec.

eration by the Ways and Means Committee. The second bill is declaratory of the meaning of Sec. 5, 219 of the Revised Statutes of the United States cerning the taxation of bank shares. The State gislatures must be appealed to by the banks any such changes as are desirable in the inner of assessing property and determining the content of assessing property and determining the action. All taxpayers, including the alka, could obtain a great reduction of taxation procuring a reduction in the appropriation of National and State Governments.

BANK LOSSES ON GOVERNMENT BONDS.

The New York World, in discussing the question of the taration of the banks, says:

In the meanwhile, as legislation cannot be had in a lay, let the banks look at home, and compute what hey have lost in the year 1876 by continuing to hold heir United States bonds. In October, the National sanks of this city held \$36,30,00 of Governments. The decline in the currency value of these bonds, comparing yesterday with Jan. 8, 1876, 187 per cent on gold is and 5% on 5s; the loss in principal wiped out the rear's interest. Why not observe the signs of the times, and sell out the bonds, including those deposited as securify for circulation, and transact a strictly banking business until paper is once more at par with gold? It, is certainly no fault of the system of taxation that the banks have held \$38,30,000 of assets for twelve months on a declining market. BANK LOSSES ON GOVERNMENT BONDS.

the banks have held \$35,30,000 of assets for twelve months on a declining market.

RUSSIAN FINANCES.

According to the official figures quoted by the Journal de St. Petersbourg, the Russian customs receipts from the beginning of the year to the 25th of November (7th of December) were 48,983,000 roubles, or, taking the paper rouble at 2s 6d, which is above its present exchange value, 26, 125,000. This shows a falling off of 6,632,000 roubles, or \$830,000, on last vear, and a small revolution. 23, 123, 000. This shows a failing off of 6, 632, 000 roubles, or £830, 000, on last year, and a small reduction also on the receipts of 1874. From the same source we learn that the import of gold has been only 3, 764, 000 roubles during the present year, while the export has reached 90, 240, 000 les. This gives on balance an export of roubles. This gives on balance an export of 86, 476, 000 roubles, or, at 7 roubles to the pound sterling. £12, 400,000. This is not much more than the returns of a month ago, so that there has lately been almost a cessation of export. But the total outgo is greater by 68, 617,000 roubles than that for 1875, and by 78, \$27,000 roubles than that for 1874, and unless the new customs regulations furnish a sufficiency of gold for Government wants after the new year, which does not at present look probable, this heavy export must presently be renewed to some extent.—London Times.

western Mineral Product.

Nevada, the Silver State, is pouring out daily \$125,000 in silver, \$75,000 in gold, \$8,000 in lead, and \$2,000 in other metals, making a yield of \$210,000 daily, or \$63,000,000 per annum.

California is producing daily about \$40,000 in gold, \$10,000 in silver, \$6,000 in gold-silver. \$5,000 in lead and copper, \$7,000 in coal, and fully \$5,000 in iron, antimony, zinc, and other minerale. Ita total yield is, therefore, \$73,000, correspond-

ine to annual product from its mines of \$23,500, -000.

Colorado is producing \$15,000 in silver every twenty-four hours, \$10,000 in gold, and \$1,000 in other minerals, or \$26,000 daily, equal to \$7,000, -000 yearly.

Utah is credited with a daily out-put of \$12,000 in silver, \$9,000 in lead, and \$2,000 in other minerals, -\$21,000 per day, or \$3,000,000 per annum.

New York Levald.

SAN FRANCISCO MINT COINAGE FOR 1876.

The December coinage of trade dollars at the San Francisco Mint was the largest yet produced in one month. It amounted to \$883,000, against \$516,000 in 1875. The total outturn for the month was \$4,447,000, against \$2,720,000 in December, 1875.

For the year it was \$42,704,000, of which \$4,447,000, against \$2,720,000 in December, 1875. For the year it was \$42,704,000, of which \$10,682,000 was silver, against a total for 1875 of \$32,009,000, of which \$7,395,000 was silver, and the balance gold. Since the establishment of the Mint, in 1854, the coinage has been \$422,449,200 of gold and \$29,857,400 of silver,—altogether, \$452,306,600. Of the silver coined, \$22,000,000 has been done in the last three years and a half, and more than half of this sum has been in trade dollars.

	On hand,	Total paid.
Washington	66,038	\$ 1,589,133
New York	98, 605	7, 630, 299
Boston	30,890	3,591,825
Philadelphia	40,882	3, 181, 298
St. Louis	45, 426	1, 480, 491
San Francisco	110,048	414, 246
New Orleans	79,636	815, 422
Charleston	******	194,980
Baltimore	87, 139	995, 433
Concinnati	77,097	2, 298, 788
Chicago	149, 298	2, 695, 148
Buffaio	******	367,440
Pittsburg		464, 883
Tucson		1,435
United States Mints	017,650	******
In transit	90,000	******
10000000000000000000000000000000000000		
Total		\$25, 720, 781
GOLD AND GRI	RENBACKS.	

Gold was 105%@106 in greenbacks. Green-

backs were 91% 604% cents on the dollar	in goia.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	
Sight. 8	azty days
Sterling	486
Paris	52096
Beigium	519%
Holland	40%
Austria	40
Sweden	2714
Germany 95	Section 1
GOVERNMENT BONDS.	Asket.
United States 6s of '81113	11316
United States 5-20s of '65	1084
5-20 of 765-Jan, and July	100%
5-20s of '67-Jan. and July	11122
10-40s	1124
United States new 5s of '81110%	111)3
United States currency &	
BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.	Proceedings of the
Stock. Bid.	Asked,
Chicago City 7 F ct. bonds107	*108
Chicago City 7 9 ct. water loan	*108
Chicago City 7 P ct. bonds	*10814
West Park 7 % ct. bonds	790
City Railway, South Side	14734
City Railway, West Side 163	****
West Fark 7 % ct. bonds. (long) North Chicago 7 % ct. bond (l., Park). 94 City Railway, South Side. 123 City Railway, West Side. 163 City Railway, West Side. 163 City Railway, North Side, ex-div. 126 Traders' Insurasce Company. 118 Chamber of Commerce, ex div. 82	135
Chamber of Commerce ex div	72
Exposition stock 30	35
GARDY AT 1970 AT 1970 AT 1970 AT 1980 A	THE RESERVE TO SHAPE

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

the Western Associated Press.

K. Jan. 10.—Gold opened as called in the internal

ere steady.

ks were generally weak, with the exception nois Central, Western Union, and Michigan al, which were firm and higher. Coal stocks steady. Transactions were 106,000 shares, teh 34,000 were Western Union, 13,000 St. 33,000 Lake Shore, 9,000 Michigan Central, Lackawanna, and 3,000 Illinois Central.

Metropolitan Bank has notified the Stockinge that it has reduced the capital stock 34,000,000 to \$3,000,000.

Fourth National Bank has resolved to rete capital from \$5,000,000 to \$3,000,000.

ley easier; 3@7, closing at 3@4; most loans

6. Prime mercantile paper, 5@7. Customs, \$253.000. The Treasury disbursed \$1,313,000. Clearing, \$29,000,000. Sterling steady; long, 4834; short, 485. WESMENT BONDS.

11254 New 5s.

108 S New 436s.

108 10-40s, reg.

1124 Courons do.

114 Currency 6s. **TOCKS.

75% C. C. C. & I.
14% New Jersey Cent
211 Rock Island...
22% St. Paul
66 St. Paul pfd.
66 St. Paul A. & P. pfd.

PORRIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 10—5 p. m.—Consols, money and account, 94 15-16.

United States Bonds—65s, 105½; '87s, 108½; 10-40s, 109; new 5s, 107½.

New York Central, 99; Eric, 9½; preferred, 18.

Pans, Jan. 10.—Rentes, 106f 30c.

Panskrost, Jan. 10.—United States Bonds—New 5s, 102%.

REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for record

Wednesday, Jan. 10:

CITY PROPERTY.

Butterfield st. 117 ft n of Thirty-sixth st. w f.
34x122 ft. dated Dec. 21, 1878.

Same as the above, dated Jan. 10.

Arnold st. 80/2 ft n of Thirty-third st. w f. 25x
123 7-10 ft. with improvements, dated Get.
28, 1878.

Groveland Park av. 80-8-10 ft n of Thirty-first
st. w f. 20x0 1-10 ft. with building, dated
Jan. 6.

Paulina st. 75 ft n of Madison st. e f. 25x80 ft.
dated Jan. 4.

West Eric st. 202 ft e of Ashland av. n. f. 50x
125 ft. with improvements, dated Dec. 80,
1879. LES II, with improvements, dated Dec. 30, 1876.
West Taylor st, 440 ft e of Washtenaw av. 8 f. 28x1294 ft, dated Oct. 7, 1879.
Ceutre av. 288 ft nof West Twelfth st, e f. 25x 125 ft, dated Jan. 9.
Irving place, LES ft nof Taylor st, w f. 25x120 ft, dated Jan. 9.
Maxwell st, n w cor of Union st, s f. 50x1025, ft. dated Aug. 18, 1878.
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADICES OF WOLCOST, 100 fts of Washington av. e f. 50x 152 ft, dated Jan. 6. 2,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning and for the corresponding lay last year:

	necespes.		Simpinerasa.	
	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Flour, bris	10, 117	9,579	9,082	10,844
Wheat, bu	38,680	29, 690	9, 145	
Corn, bu		58, 225	38,598	38, 131
Oats, bu	31,067	13,890	15, 629	11, 237
Rye, bu	9,546	2,310		350
Barley, bu	9, 100	8,550	5,723	7.864
Grass seed, lbs.	91, 185	33, 685	116, 278	22,990
Flaxseed, lbs .	83,050	110,440	91,020	
B. corn, lbs	60,680	55, 390	2,959	500
C. meats, lbs	650, 120	243,040	857,000	1, 367, 960
Beef, tcs				58
Beef, bris	64	132	170	370
Pork, bris		335	/70	925
Lard, ths	440, 784	167, 522	9,710	405, 958
Tallow, Pos	37,845	13,700	53, 440	
Butter, lbs	100,885	44,319	59,000	49,091
D. hogs. No	3, 129	1, 194	804	976
Live hogs, No.	27, 100	18,680	2,501	1,772
Cattle, No	3,906	2,915	2,003	1,649
Sheep, No	1,286	2,110	163	719
Hides, lbs	328, 943	210, 999	303, 490	177, 790
Highwines, brls	150	109	150	140
Wool, lbs	1,600	8, 127	33,880	15,580
Potatoes, bu	683		****	
Coal, tons	4,427	1,459	743	649
Hay, tons	70	70	20	
Lumber, m	161	80	433	636
Shingles, m	320	240		of trade Title
Salt, bris	2,417		684	3,016
Poultry, Ibs	49, 899	58,803	94,740	90, 724
Poultry, coops.	5	10	Co. Debutto	
Game, pkgs	29	7		
Eggs, pkgs	190	362	93	133
Cheese, bxs	1,015	113	213	13
G. apples, orls.	418	70		
Doone bu		0.00		

115 Withdrawn from store on Tuesday for city consumption: 3,752 bu wheat, 8,886 bu corn, 1,555 bu oats, 432 bu rye, 3,538 bu barley. The following grain was inspected into store in

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Wednesday morning: 7 cars No. 2 N. W. wheat, 21 cars No. 2 spring, 15 cars No. 3 do, 10 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade (55 wheat); 8 cars high mixed corn, 13 cars new do, 17 cars new mixed, 106 cars No. 2 corn, 63 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (208 corn); 1 car white cats, 8 cars No. 2 do, 9 cars rejected do, 11 cars No. 2 to, 9 cars rejected do, 11 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected do; 8 cars No. 2 barley. 3 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected do. Total, 307 cars, or 123,000 bu. Inspected out: 6,156 bu wheat, 13,473 bu corn, 8,810 bu outs, 479 ku fye, 7,570 bu barley.

TRIBUNE comes to us with some twelve columns of a review of the trade and commerce of that city for the past year." The Bulletin is at fault on the "count." The number of columns was thirty-

"count." The number of columns was thirtyfour. Who carvassed the returns?
A letter from Nebraska states that there has been
no such general starvation of cattle as was reported. A very few cattle were lost on account of the
bad weather of a week or two ago.

The leading produce markets were less active
yesterday, with smaller changes in prices, except
in wheat, which was irregular. There was no
special encouragement either to buy or sell, couched
in the tone of advices from the markets at other
volute. But the news in regard to the Tartish cancel in wheat, which was irregular. There was no special encouragement either to buy or sell, couched in the tone of advices from the markets at other points, but the news in regard to the Turkish question was considered to mean "wah," and not a few parties on Change believed that war has already begun. That would not, however, be universally deemed to be a reason for higher prices, even if the belief were justified by the fact. People here remember that the highest prices were reached before the first blow was struck between France and Germany, and that wheat declined steadily after the commencement of heatilities. Of course it is understood that that experience would not necessarily be repeated in case of war between Russia and Turkey, and for this reason outside operators are generally undecided which way it is best for them to trade, and so they send in but few orders. The trading yesterday was much more of a local character than usual.

Dry goods were ordered with some freedom, both by the city and country trade, and the market again presented a buoyant tone. Groceries were moving on a generous scale for the season, and all the staple articles and most side-goods were held with firmness. Coffees were advanced another isc, with which exception there were no important price-changes. The dried-fruit trade was quiet at previous figures. Fish were firm, under a fair and improving demand. Butter and cheese were quoted firm and unchanged. In the leather, bagging, tobacco, coal, and wood markets no important changes were apparent. There was a quiet oil market at fully sustained prices.

The lumber market was quiet and unchanged. The wholesalers of drugs report a satisfactory business in that department, and a rather light trade in heavy goods, the demand for which is expected to be limited in the winter months. Wool, broom-corn, and hops were dull. The hay market was a little more active and steadier. Hides were very dull and weak under large offerings and in sympathy with the Eastern markets. Seeds were quiet and gene

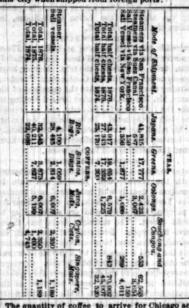
small.

Rati freights were quiet and unchanged. The rates are: Te New York, 35c on grain and 45c on bulk meats; to Boston, 40c and 50c for do; to Philadelphia, 31½c and 41c for do; and to Baltimore, 30½c and 40c per 100 be. There was a fair innuity for cars for core, and less room wanted for

Zyve attracted the attention of foreign dealers, and within a few days heavy invoices have been received at the seaboard cities, and as many of the tanners, being temporarily supplied, have withdrawn from the market, the feeling is very weak; and prices may fall back to 7c, the figure current before August last. On Monday, Jan. 8, the receipts of the previous week at New York were 141,887 hides, including over 33,000 that were reshipped this way from European ports, thus reversing the general order of things, which is to export thither. This new feature is considered a bad one by the trade, as it appears to deprive them of a foreign outlet and greatly unsettle values at home. It is also reported that there are 80,000 on the way to Bastern ports from Buenos Ayres, 90,000 from Montevideo, and that there are 60,000 on the way to Eastern ports from Buenos Ayres, 90,000 from Montevideo, and 60,000 from Rio Grande. The sales in New York last week were only 14,880 hides and kips, but a large proportion of the receipts had been sold to arrive. The stock on hand at the close was re-ported to be 79,200 hides and kips and 28 bales ported to be 79,200 hides and kips and 25 bales Calcutta buffalo, against 143,500 hides and 1,541 bales Calcutta cow and buffalo. The decline in gold has also had an unfavorable influence on prices. The Boston market is reported weak under increasing accumulations of stock.

TRAS AND COPPERS IN CHICAGO.

Mesers. Moseback & Humphrey, of this city, have compiled the following statement of the direct imports of tea and coffee which arrived in Chicago during 1876. The figures given below include only such shipments as were intended for this city when shipped from foreign ports:



The quantity of coffee to arrive for Chicago ac ount is very much larger than at same date last

care has greatly superior advantages, in many particu-lars over my city at the End as a market for the West can dealer, and is in every respect their equal. This fact is becoming evident to the more enterprising East ern merchanta, and while one of New Yorks heavies ern merchants, and while one of New York's heaviest dry-goods houses has openly surrendered a large interest it formerly possessed at the West, another has located in our midst, in order to save what it found impossible to hold at New York. We believe in a grand future for our city,—the great progress we have maile as an importing point the past year, according to the statistics given, certainly seem to justify our anticipations; yet, while looking into the future, we do not lose sight of the fact that Chicago is already as renowned and prosperous as any other city on the Continue.

the following:	del mitti kolai la	oli en albeigh
	Week ending	Since Jan.
Articles.	Jan. 6.	1, 1877.
Flour, bris	1,600	1,600
Corn, bu	61,690	61, 690
Pork, bris		1, 287
Cured meats, bxs		15, 144
Lard, tcs		1,342
Beef, tcs and bris		81
Tongues, bris	310	310
Butter and cheese, pkgs	500	500
Tallow, bris	778	778
Alcohol and other liquors, bris.	850	850
FOREIGN IMPOR	STATIONS .	
received at Chicago Custom		Louis C.

Huck, 1,000 bu barley. George Stewart & Co., 421 sacks salt. Amount of duties collected, \$1, WHEAT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Corn Trade Journal of Dec. 23 has a lead-ing article on the situation in breadstuffs. It asks if the recent rise of 10s per quarter is a sufficient bjection to the argument that a further advance must ensue, or whether the rise hitherto ought not to be regarded as a correction of an extraordinar mistake in opinion with respect to the wheat ques-tion, especially in the Atlantic States and in Russia The author says:

There are still some who argue that shipments will now be larger, that supplies have hitherto been kept back, and that the crop of 1870 is as large as that of 1876, and permits of as large an export. The latter would not necessarily follow from the former. The great survivus from 1876 has to be taken account of. The short crop of 1875, plus (perhaps) one-fourth of 1874.

kee, where the receipts of November were only 2, 282, -000 bu against 4.485, 000 the previous year; and in the fact that after the small shipments of the autumn the "visible supply" is only 11,000,000 bu, against 17,000, -000 bu last year?

Notwithstanding the large advance which has taken place, prices are everywhere higher in proportion than our own. Whether we look to Now York, San Francisco, or Calcutta, nothing can be bought to meet our quotations. Of discutta wheat first-hand sellers are offering nothing, and is looks as if this source was exhausted for the season. It can in be spared; for since the chief part of the London supply, and has largely helped to meet the Continental demand. Of the 80,000 qrs into London last week over 18,000 were East indian. It is marvelous how quietty the succession of large steamers bringing their 5,000 to 10,000 qrs each, has disappeared; and should this supply prejently cease, its importance and value will perhaps be better appreciated when we lave loat it. The character of the trade in respect of steadiness and quiet would have been very different the last two months but for the accident of this source of sipply having been opened to us this year so much more sbundantly than before.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active and much

BREADSTUFFS,
FLOUR-Was quiet and firm. There was a fair local demand at the prices of the preceding day, and some inquiry for shipmeal, but prices were too high to suit the views of exporters. Sales were reported of 850 bris visaters, partiy at \$6.75; 1,200 bris spring extras, chiefly at \$6.8568.20; and 148 bris buckwheat flour at 86.7547.00. Total, 2,163 bris. The market closed firm at the following range of prices, some lots being held higher: Choice winters, \$7.0068.00; medium winters. \$8.87566.50; choice spring extras, \$6.506.75; medium do, \$5.82560.00; comman do, \$6.500. 2.25; spring superfines. \$3.7860.00; shipping extras, \$6.500. \$7.25; ening superfines. \$3.7865.00. Ryeflour. \$4.2564.20. Buckwheat do, \$6.7567.25.

Brax-Was quiet and easier. Sales were made of

4. 800 bu rejected do at orc in Central (winter receipts), 1814(260e) in City and Rook Island, and 994(261).00 in A., D. & Co. 8:2,000 bu by sample at elect.20 on track; and 400 bu do at \$1.10 free on board car. Total, 50,000 bu.

Winter Werrar-Sale was made of 330 bu No. 2 Kansas white, in store, at \$1.37.

Mintersor Werrar-Was quiet and firm. Sales were 1.000 bu No. 2 at \$1.3161; and 1,000 bu yearnple at \$1.300 bu No. 2 at \$1.3161; and 1,000 bu yearnple at \$1.300 bu No. 2 at \$1.3161; and 1,000 bu yearnple at \$1.300 bu No. 2 at \$1.3161; and 1,000 bu yearnple at \$1.300 bu No. 2 at \$1.3161; and 1,000 bu yearnple at \$1.300 bu rack, and \$1.35 free on board cars.

The market ecliped Medic Trous total, the property of the day of the store of the store of the store, but a good deal of it was No. 2 and the speculative grade is now arriving in greater relative vo. since than at the same date in apy previous year. The reasons for this are the superior quality of the corn of the last crop, and the very favorable weather of the winter thus far. It has been steadily cold, and generally dry, for nearly two months past, and this has made to operators, therefore, expect by receipts, and all the more as freight rates are now high enough to cause the grain to come here instead of seeking the seaboard in the winter. This expectation represses the deare to havest at current prices, buyers holding off for lower figures, while sellers are not free in making concessions. This gives a dragging market, which is made worse by the fact that the excitement in wheat draws off a good many operators who would otherwise be the corn, watching the market and trading coles were quict vestoriay, the lower games to this fact of smaller offertiags. Seller February sold early at 444c, declined to 445c, and closed at 445c. Seller March sold at 455cc, and seller finerer, owing to the fact of smaller offertiags. Seller February sold early at 444c, declined to 445c, and seller by anople at 235cd.

OATS—Were quict and steady, closing a shade firmer, as

Joist and scantling. 20 to 2s feet. 10.00614.00
Lath 1.406 1.50
A shingles 2.300c 22.60
Pickets, square. 10.00611.00
Pickets, square. 10.00611.00
Pickets, flat. 8.00610.00
Pickets, flat. 8.00610.00
Pickets, flat. 8.00610.00
Pickets, flat. 8.00610.00
Pickets, square. 10.00611.00
Pickets, square, sq

dressed. 12@13c; ducks. dressed. 9@10c; geese, dressed. 765c.

GAME—Prairie chickens. \$4.30@1.75; quall. \$1.15@1.20; wild turkeys. 12c per \$1.75; quall. \$1.15@1.20; wild turkeys. 12c per \$1.75; quall. \$1.15@2. \$2.20; wild turkeys. 12c per \$1.75; quall. \$1.15@2. \$2.20; wild turkeys. 12c per \$1.75; per dox. POTATOES—Were firm under an improved local inquiry, with offerings light, some dealers being entirely out of supplies. Few car-lots are arriving, and sound potatoes are firm: Peachblows. \$1.00&1.10 car-lots; \$1.1061.20 at retail; Early Rose, 9c@81.00 car-lots; \$1.1061.10 at retail. Early Rose, 9c@81.00 car-lots; \$1.1061.10 at retail. SALT—The market is rather quiet and steady. Fine sait, \$1.40; ordinary coarse, \$1.70; dairy, without bags, \$2.75; dairy, without bags, \$2.75; dairy, with bags, \$2.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, \$4.00. SEEDs—The better grades of clover and flax were in active request and firm. Timothy was more plentiful and easy. Choice flax brought \$4.94. Timothy, \$1.55 (81.75; clover, \$8.25@8.80; flax, \$1.5001.60; Hungarian, 55@1.75; clover, \$8.25@8.80; flax, \$1.5001.60; Hungarian, 55@15; millet, 408500; new bunckwheat, 806.

TEAS—There was a reasonably active movement in teas, and at firmly-saustained prices. We quote:

GUNTOWERN—Common, \$3.450; good do, \$3.860; medium, \$8.800; good do, \$3.850; the, \$5.900; flances, \$0.800; flances

LIVE STOCK.

A report having been quite extensively circulated that in a large district west of the Missouri liver housands of cattle were dying from starvation and txposure. Mesers Brown, Thompson & Co., of this city, addressed a letter of laquity to Keth & Barton of the confirmatic, Neb. They yeaterday received the for-

exposure. Mesers. Brown. Thompson & Co. of this city, addressed a letter or inquiry to Reith & Barton, of the City, addressed a letter or inquiry to Reith & Barton, of the City, addressed a letter or inquiry to Reith & Barton, of the City, addressed a letter or inquiry to Reith & Barton, of the City, addressed a letter of the City and the Reith and the Reith and the snow about all melted, until last night, when we had quite a heavy fail of snow again, but probably it will go off soon. Castie are doing as well as could be expected, and we hink quite a heavy fail of snow again, but probably it will go off soon. Castie are doing as well as could be expected, and we hink we will not lose many unless the weather is worse tasas at preasus.

No. 4t. **Price. No.**

No. 4t. **Price. **Price. No.**

No. 4t. **Price. No.**

No. 4t. **Price. **No.**

No. 4t. **Price. No.**

No. 4t. **Price. **No.**

No. 4t. **Price. No.**

No. 4t. **Price. No.*

.. 11,917 ... 8,549 ... 8,405

69,937 68,768 54,134

84 1,194 2,000 2,021

256 26

rejected at esc; 800 bit by sample at 70274550 on track. Total, 8,600 bit.

BARLEY—Was in little better request, and fresh car jous of cash were firmer early, the receipts betag very light. Fittures were quiet and steady at 600 for February and 670 for M. D. 2 old at 690870; closing at the inside. No. 3 was quiet at 3256; for N. S., and 370 for A. D. & Co. s, and rejected at 200. Choice samples continue in fair demand and firm under light offerings. Causada barloy sold to arrive at \$1.18 on track. Cash sales were reported of 6,600 bu No. 2 at 690807c, outside being for receibts in N. S. house; 400 bu No. 3 N. S. at 3256; 2,000 bu rejected at 25c; 2,000 bu by sample at 500870c; and 2,000 bu Canada at \$1.18, all outrack. Total, 6,400 bu.

nd \$1.31½ for March. Corn—25,000 bu for March at 45@45½c. Mess Pork—4,250 bris at \$18.40@18.45 for March. Lard—2,250 tes for March at \$11.67½@11.70. Lard—2, 250 tes for March at \$11.67\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\text{str}\) 11.70.

Mess pork was active and lower, sales being reported of \$2.50 bris at \$1.47\(\text{str}\)\(\text{str}\) 12.75\(\text{str}\)\(\text{str}\) 12.75\(\text{str}\)\(\text{str}\) 12.75\(\text{or March}\)

Lard was active, deciting under liberal offerings. Sales, 12.750 tes at \$11.40 for February, \$11.55\(\text{str}\)\(\text{str}\)\(\text{str}\) 15.75\(\text{str}\)\(\t inside. Corn was quiet and a shade easier at 445@445@ for February, 485@ for May, 435@44c for January, and 455@445@ for March. Outs sold for March at 30c.

Oats sold for March at 38c.

Mess pork was active and 20@25c lower, closing steady at \$18.20c 18.25 for March, and \$17.85c 317, 80 for February, with sales of 8,250 bris at \$18.1756 318.20 for March, and \$17.80c 17,100 for February.

Lard was moderately active, declining 15@20c, and closing at \$11.30c 11.325 for February, and \$11.55c 11.575 for March.

Sales 3,250 tes at \$11.325 for February, and \$11.55c 11.575 for March.

GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$2.0862.14.

BROOM-CORN—The better grades are scarce and firm, but common corn is weak, though not quotably lower. The demand is light, and receivers would probably have to make concessions from quotations to induce dealers to buy. We quote: Choice green hurl, 68 7c; medium hurl, red tipped, 43465c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 560½c; red tipped with do, 46 45c; green covers and inside, 560½c; red tipped do, 3½64c; inside brush, 3½64c; medium to choice stalk braid, 4½65½c; inferior brush, 363½c; crooked do, 2635c.

203c.
BUTTER—Firmness continues a feature of the butter BUTTER—Firmness continues a feature of the butter market. The demand from shippers as well as from the local trade was fairly active yesterday, and sales were effected at fully the quoted prices. Stocks here are comparatively light, and holders seem confident that present prices will be sustained. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 27633c; medium to good, 18625c; inferior to common, 13618c; roll, 17622a.

BAGGING—The firm tone recently developed in the bagging market was of a still more pronounced character yesterday, and in the leading brands, such as Stark, Montaup, Peerless, and Ontario there was a sharp advance. Stocks at the East as well as here are comparatively light, and they cannot be replaced at the prices heretofore ruling. We now quote: Stark A. 224cc; Montaup, A. 214cc; Peerless, A. 214cc; Contario, A. 214cc; Montaup, A. 214cc; Teerles, file.

The Cold, Contarion, A. 204cc; Otter Creek, file.

To All-Orders were numerous and the leading dealers were kept pretty busy in supplying the wants of their customers. Prices were again quoted firm as follows: Lackswanna, egg. 87.50; do nut and range, 88.00; illossburg, 87.00; cannel, 87.00; film Hill, 87.00; listimore & Ohio, 85.30; illinols, 83.7564.25; Gartsherrie, 85.00; indiana block, 84.5026.75; and an accompanies of the control of t

ers, chiefly from the former. Heavy weights sold at \$7.7562.7.85, closing at \$7.7562.7.80. Light sold at \$7.506.2.80. Light sold

FOREIGN—Dates, 6@654c; figs. regs. 11@12c; do boxes, layer, 14@16c; Turicish prunes, old. 64@454c; do, new, 54@645c; teles, raisins, layers, new, 52.0022.00; loose Muscatel, new, 82.252c2.40; Valencia, 0.6.2040c; Zanie currants, new, 62.252c2.40; Valencia, 0.6.2040c; Zanie currants, new, 62.252c2. latton, 22@26c. 2000 currants, new, 62.252c; latton, 22@26c. 2000 cer. Southern, 40056c; parallel currents, 12.200 cer. 2000 ce

To poor to extra heavy. Not all the offerings were taken, but the market closed steady at the above quotations.

Red Sala Price No. **Ar. Price** No. ** f an advance in investment and inves prices later in the season. Quotations:

Western. Northnesstern.

Mink, No. 1. \$ 1.006 1.25 \$ 1.30 \$ 2.00
Otter, No. 1. \$ 5.006 ... \$ 0.00 \$ 7.00
Otter, No. 1. \$ 5.006 ... \$ 1.00 \$ 1.20

Bear, Disck, No. 1. \$ 6.006 10.00
FOX, CTOSS, No. 1. \$ 2.006 4.00
FOX, CTOSS, No. 1. \$ 2.006 4.00
FOX, CTOSS, No. 1. \$ 2.006 4.00
FOX, CTOSS, No. 1. \$ 5.006 10.00
FOX, CTOSS

40. against 2-th stained by snow-blocked railrob as ask due to-day detained by snow-blocked railrob ask asket, very firm; the few cattle offered changed ands at an advance of rither more than fc, with gick sales; poor to prime steers and oxen. Signification cluding medium to fars lots. 1, 150-21, 250 hs. at 0.40 offer; some fat buils, 4c, live weight.

SEXEMPRECEIPER 700, making 3,040 for two days, ya nat 950 same time last week; market about steady; 15-6865c, with a couple of car-loads choice and extra hours at \$4667c; ordinary to fair sheep, 70,600 hs. 5 sheep at 0467c; ordinary to fair sheep, 70690 Bs. 5
65%c.

SWINE-Receipts for two days, 3,330, against 3,070
same time less week; none for sale silve.

BALTIMORE.

CINCINVATI, Jan. 10.—Hoos—Dull and lowers common, 25.50 at. 00; fair to good light, \$6, 1006, 50; packing, \$6, 8566, 80; heavy, \$6, 8566, 90; receipts, 7, 485; shipments, 420.

Sr. Louis. Jan. 10. Hoss Packing range \$6.002 6.50; choice to extra, \$6.502, 60. CATLE-Very slow; scarcely anything doing except locally.

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES.

GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 10s 8d; No. 2, 10s 4d; spring. No. 1, 10s pd; No. 2,10s; white, No. 1, 11s 1d No. 2, 10s 11d; club. No. 1, 11s 7d; No. 2, 11s 2d

No. 2, 10s 11d; club, No. 1, 11s 7d; No. 2, 11s 2d;
No. 2, 10s 11d; club, No. 1, 11s 7d; No. 2, 11s 2d.
Corn—25s 9d.
Phovisions—Pork, 71s. Lard, 55s.
Liverpoot, Jan. 10—1:30 p. m.—Pork—72s.
Rest unchanged.
Liverpoot, Jan. 10—Latest.—Corrox—Active demand; 75/27 5-16d; sales, 20,000 bales; speculation and export, 7,000; American, 8,000.

BERADSTUPPS—Quiet; Californis white wheat, average, 10s 11d@11s 1d; club, 11s 2d@12s 7d; spring, 10s 21% 8d; winter, 10s 4d@10s 8d. Flour—Western canal, 24@26s. Corn—Western mired, old, 25 9d; new do, 25 9d. Onza—American, 3s 6d. Barley—American, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 37s.
CLOVER SERD—American, 70@30s.
PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 72s. Prime mess beef, 80s.
American lard, 54s. American cheese, 53s. Bacom—Long clear, 444s; short do, 4516s.
Tallow—Fine American, new, 43%6.
PETROLEGE—Spirits, 13se/13/s; refined, 1946s.
RESIN—Common, 64(s; pale, 14s.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Spirits, 35@3554s; refined, 10g.1046.
ANYWERS. Jon. 10.—Perrovynya—51s.

fined, 196194s. ANTWERP, Jan. 10.—PETROLEUM—51a. AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITTES.

NEW TORK.

Special Disputed to The Tribume.

NEW YORK. Jan. 10.—iRAIN—The market for spring wheat opened strong, with a slight upward tendency and light export and fair speculative inquiry; very moderate city milling demand, closing firm, with buyers undirect to hold off; sales 118,000 bu, including 48,000 bu ungraded spring at \$1.18021.33; 12,500 bu No. 3 Milwankee at \$1.3861.39, the latter for choice in store; 22,000 bu poor No. 2 Chicago at \$1.38 in store; \$1.41 bid for choice do in store; 16,000 bu No. 2 Milwankee at \$1.3861.39, the latter for choice in store; 22,000 bu poor No. 2 Chicago at \$1.38 in store; \$1.41 bid for choice do in store; 16,000 bu No. 2 Milwankee at \$1.384 in store; \$1.41 bid for choice do in store; 16,000 bu No. 2 Milwankee at \$1.384 in store; \$1.41 bid for choice do in store; 16,000 bu No. 2 Milwankee at \$1.384 in store; \$1.41 bid for choice do in store; 16,000 bu No. 2 Milwankee at \$1.384 in store; \$1.41 bid for choice do in store; 16,000 bu No. 2 Chicago at \$1.50 for unw steamer store; 600 bu of \$1.50 for unw steamer mixed; 60c for new steamer yellow; 61c for ungraded Western Mixed; 60c for new steamer yellow; 61c for ungraded Western wixed; included in sales were 6,000 bu old No. 2 Chicago, both in store and taken together for export at 62c.

OCEAN FRENGUES—Very dull; market for berth-foom, but po quotable change in rates; the most immediate offerings of tonnage have been taken; in charters a somewhat better movement was effected, though in the main at casier rates, especially on perforem vesels; engagements to Liverpool by steam, 500 bales cotton at 9-2225-16.

PROVINIONS—Pork higher, but the market closed beavy; moderate export trude, but speculative dealings light; sales of 200 bris old mess on the spot at \$18.22; 130 bris new do at \$18.50318.78, and 50 bris extra prime on private terms; also 1,000 bris mess for March at \$18.75; at the same call for February \$18.00 was asked; for March \$18.75 asked; for March \$18.75 asked; for March \$18.00 asked.

Out meats in l

quotations of Cuba renning, interior to common, Se 5046; fatr, Øger good, 6%c; prime %c; grocery, fair to choice, 9%c; fair Oger prime %c; grocery, fair to choice, 9%c; foliater orime.

Whisaky—Market strady; sales of 74,000 hs at 8%2 8%c per h, the latter orime.

Whisaky—Market stramer, with a limited supply and fair inquiry; sales of 20 bris at \$1.1496. and 75 bris at \$1.15 per galion.

Naw Yoak, Jan. 10.—Corrox—13%cii 37-16c; futures barely steady; January, 133-16413 7-32c; feesary, 133-16413 11-32c; March, 13 9-16c; Aoril, 13%c; fair and a stranger of the stranger of the stranger, 135-16413 11-32c; March, 13 9-16c; Aoril, 13%c; Arg. 135-16413 11-32c; March, 13 9-16c; Aoril, 13%c; Arg. 13%c;

BALTRORS, Jah. 10. PLOUS—Scarce and firm; Western super, \$4, 2003-25.

Western, \$1, 30: No. 2 Chicago spring, \$1, 35:91.35.

Com—Western mixed weak; ad. 57,56677M. Oats quietbut steady; white Western, 376,96677M. Oats quietbut iven normal at 100,775.

Chovar-Sand—Quiet but steady; 1416/215c.

This Social 75.

This Social

RECKIPTS—Wheat, 7.500 bu; corn, 62,000 bn.
Shiffenders—Wheat, 193,000.

St. LOUIS, Ms., Jan. 10.—COTON—Dull and unchanged; saics, 300 baies.

And the corn of the

COTTON.

New Orleans, Jan. 10.—Cotton—In fair de prices irregular; sales. 8,950 bales; good ordinar 611562; low middling. 125/212562; middling fair 125/62; good middling. 125/212562; middling fair 125/62; good middling. 125/212562; middling fair 125/62; fair, 125/2014562; receipts, nest, 1,200; gross, 2,519; exports to Liverpool, 4,810; to Br. 1,100; to New York, 2,467; stock, 225,730.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 10.—Cotton—Middlings, 1,200; exports to 1,200; exports to 1,200; exports to 2,200; exports to

DRY GOODS.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 10.—PETROLEUM—Market schanged; standard white, 110 test, 27c.

Perranuso, Pa., Jan. 10.—PETROLEUM—Quies crude unsettled; \$3.70 at Parker's; refined, 27c, Palls

TURPENTINE.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 10.—SPIRITS OF TO

SAILBOAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN BAILWAY. cicket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and ?

a-Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL BAILROAD.

Leave. | Agrive. Mall (via Main and Air Line)... 5:00 a. m. 7:05 b. m Day Express... 8:30 a. m. 7:05 b. m. 10:25 b. m.

CRICAGO, ALTON & ST LOUIS and CRICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot, West Side, near Maddon-st bridge. Ticket offices: At Depot, and 123 Randolph-st

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD. Union Depot, corner Madison and Casal-sta. Tickes Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman Hous, and at Depot.

HALINOIS CENTRAL RAHLBOAD.

Epot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-secondTicket Office. 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

Leave. Arriva.

CHICAGO. BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILBOAM.
Depots, foot of Lake-st., brilans-av., and Streents-st., and Canal and Sixteents-sts. Ticker Offices, 3)
Clark-st., and at depots.

Leave. Arrive.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot corner Chicago-avenue and Larrabee-street.

Ticket office 60 Clark-street.

PITTSBURG. Pr. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. Leave. | Arrive.

RALTIMORE & OHIO RAILEOAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Mostroe-st. Ticket-offices: St Clark-st., Palmer House.
Grand Facility. and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive.

HICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIU RAILBOAD
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Treas
office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.
Leave. Arrive.

WINTER RESORT. THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, Names, Bahama Islanda, For full informatics apply to JAMES HIDERIK WOOD & CO. 758 Broadway, New York,

PRESCRIPTION FREE. For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Man-hood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the impredients. Address DR. JAQUES & CO., Cincinnati, Onis" New-Year's

BOS

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Walkir The

Bosron, Mass., Jan.
was not very generally coption day, except by
few prominent ladies, h
kept open house. Amor
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19. Perhaps of them. And it lacking, there is always agreeability. You never you do at most other ho a sameness of tone. The variety, both in chara principal qualification decens to be that he or al aconething, either in the vest or as a representative.

in the crowd here, with a dom, and seem to like it that nowhere else on t such a variety,—the bill the leading housea being pendent: Probably Jam variety of greets, some ceptions in town. Perso from other cities East an that Mr. Fields is a very ple generally here. But the fact. Mr. Fields is r tured man, and a man of portunities with authors.
one would think, to find ideed, it is not supposable fault with this; but there are the supposable fault with this; but there is no the supposable fault with this; but there is no the supposable fault with the supposable fault without being what man "from the beginnishe him blue blood of old Horanks, there is no reasonable him the fault of the supposable fault for the cry of "anob," cleast. For the others, newspaper, in the onlass about Dickens, Thacker "recollections" as "the the supposable fault of the supposable fault is charming gift without himself such criticism, things about this who the best and fluest native of all that is ster, for instance, who incess of instrict, has imiration for him. At others who feel the sau there are persons quite no admiration for this be edified by

His STORIES OF

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ty; his opinions are of d, and he borre of natural selection; most of his attempts more amusing that his speaks of his "self-congrand point of fault-foon't like him. When the accusation of rum persons which has foll career as publisher, has the extremely quiet am present firm, which i Osgood & Co., I cruids more marked contrast ity" couldn't be foun either of the three gent this firm of ever run their courtesy and kin any of the earlier many for the earlier many for the firm, the A MAN OF GREAT DI His son, who is now thouser, said to inhe very strongly. It is most of his

revery strongly. It is either of his partners connection with any grown beaton, when Dicken Friend. But to friend, who, by the way, for his dislikers to whe lecture-season here and to tell the story of umph, and how it story, as I had it from paper man who believe knew Boston.

On her first appearant ceived no smallest him presently to be hers. line and feminine Bost foundly indifferent.

Two wiss and with two prominent news said their say upon the much, but it was of the attention. The fine with their little chins it thoughts of the proprient who had elevated dered what upon earth ed to see a woman malby tramping around form, now began. The newspaper me by a new element begence. By and by the increase and multiply of the finest kind of had got the idea that only all right, but the analtery, or that it was to go and hok at high-toned and educand the Normal scholl and one of them offeren's companion for Boston do any more end of the six of pedestrienne came to there was a great and clapping of hands and now there is a grights all through the Y to see what they can do a THE NONCE, KET

bave gone to the wall, and the wild winter daily display of strip along the Hack Bav. umph of the Von Hill private feat of the Von the climax, and perhaera. On the Sunday which closed her Mu attended church and it in the open air of fif girls propose to the propose to the strip of the strip

40c. \$18.12. Prime; ags. 74c. ris; wheat, 18,000 bu. bris; wheat 6,400 bu.

COTTON.

RY GOODS.

ETROLEUM.

Jan. 10.—PRIEDLEUM—Market and white, 110 test, 27c.

, Jan. 10.—PRIEDLEUM—Quiet, 70 at Parker's; refined, 27c, Philips. URPENTINE. AD TIME TABLE.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS reference Harri. - Saturday escepted. # Monday excepted. 1 ORTHWESTERN BAILWAY. lark-st. (Sherman House) and 79 Leave. | Arrive.

ACIInton 10:30 a. m. 3:40 p. m. via Cion, 10:15 p. m. 6:39 a. m. via Cion, 10:15 p. m. 6:39 a. m. via Cion, 10:15 p. m. 6:39 a. m. via Cion, 10:10 a. m. 6:39 a. m. via Cion, 10:00 a. m. 6:15 a. m. via Cion, 10:00 a. m. 7:30 p. m. via Cion, 10:00 a. m. v Wells and Kingle-sta. CENTRAL RAILROAD

Leave. | Atrive. ne)... 5:00a. m. 7:00b. m. 8:30a. m. 7: p. m. 3:00p. m. 10:22a. m. 10:25a. m. 10:00b. m. 10:55a. m. 10:55a. m.

Leave. | Arrive. st Ex. 12:30 p. m. 4:00 p. m. 17:30 a. m. 8:05 p. m. 17:30 a. m. 1 CICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. · Arrive.

6:10 a. m. 7:00 p. m. 8:30 a. m. 7:00 p. m. 9:00 a. m. 9:00 a. m. 11:10 a. m. Leave. | Arrive. * 8:25 a. m. * 7:30 p. m. Aro 10:00a m. 7:30 p. m. 10:00a m. 4:00p. m. 11:00a m. 1

TRAL RAILROAD,
ad foot of Twenty-secondadolph-st., near Clark. 4 QUINCY RAILBOAD Deliana-av., and Sixteenth-nth-sta. Ticket Ovices, 3)

| Leave. | Atrive. 9:30 a. m. 4:25 p. m. a. 10:15 a. m. 4:00 p. m. lay. ‡ Ex. Monday.

TO RAILROAD. Arrive. | Départ. 8:45 a. m. 5:25 p. m. 10:50 a. m. 4:00 p. m. 4:15 p. m. 9:30 a. m. 6:30 a. m. 6:30 p. m. 4:10 a. m. 5:30 a. m. 2:30 p. m. 4:00 p. m. 10:05 a. m. 4:00 p. m. CHICAGO BAILWAY Leave. | Arrive.

O RAILROAD.
Building, foot of Monark-st., Painer House.
position Building). Leave. | Arrive.

PACIFIU RAILEOAD I Sherman-sis. Ticks erman House. Leave. Arrive.

PEL, Names, Bahama pply to HERWOOD & CO. roadway, New York.

BOSTON.

"New-Year's Day" --- Mrs. Sargent at Home

Abroad. How the Von Hillern Became the Fashion.

James T. Fields at Home and

The Walking Craze on

called our "national catarrh." And if these nice, pretty girls, who are prancing down the Back Bay in this rayo-like air just now, think they are going to come out triumphs of health and beauty by the neat little martyrdom, they will find themselves wofully mistaken. If they were in the humid air of old England, or on the Continent, the effect would be entirely different. But in a climate that strings every nerve up to its utmost tension, a very different regimen must be observed. But all the same we throw up our hats for the Von Hillern and cry "Bayo!" And with the Von Hillern there goes another excitement which we needn't be so proud of,—the Soldene. No newspapers were needed to write the Soldene into the fashion.

salion.

SHE CAME, AND SAW, AND CONQUERED, FIRST THE HARVARD STUDENTS.

then Back Bay and Beacon Hill! People who waited or looked with indifference upon You Hillern until the wise newspapers told them to go did not wait for such encouragement concerning the Soldene. They heard that it was maughty, and presto, they turned out by the hundreds! I heard somebody call Chicago "the Western Boston" the other day, "only more so." I sincerely hope that our Western prototype will take heed and not graft our inconsistencies upon their branch. That if they must be naughty, they will at least be nice! N. P.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

SUPPLICATION.

Third Day's Services in the Week of Prayer. The Necessity for a Real Genuine

Righteousness. Mr. Moody Repeats His Sermon on the Excuses of the Irreligious.

The audience at the noon prayer yesterday at he Tabernacie numbered 3,000. The requests were read by the Rev. Mr. Davis, as follows:

year he could go into the patch and gather at least twenty quarts of the luscious berries in a short time. He now has in cultivation 3,000 vines, which occupy half an acre of ground, and from these he has gathered during the past year 6,000 quarts of the large crimson beauties. Half of this quantity he sold in the local markets at an average of 20 cents per quart, and the other half he gave away to his neighbors, as there was no demand for them from buyers. Blossoms, greem, and flaming red, ripe berries smile and look sedate, and blush side by side the whole year through, on the same vine. This certainly is equal, if not superior, to the ancient and fabled land that flowed with milk and honey. Now let us see if his crop pays him. To start with, they are not as much tremble to cultivate as a patch of string beans would be; then, at an average of 20 cents per quart, the half-acre of ground would net him \$600 per year. Not only strawberries, but this gentleman has also a fine orchard of peach and other fruit trees which are very promising.

THE COURTS.

Another Indian Real-Estate Case on Hand.

Judge Farwell has been for two weeks past engaged in hearing the case of Alexander W. McClure against J. H. Dunham and others, to establish his title to some sity-four acres of land in Calumet, near the J. H. Brown Iron and Steel Works, and worth \$15,000 or \$15,000. McClure claimed through a quit-claim deed from Joseph Robinson, dated Oct. 10, 1871, and "Joe" derived his title from his father, Alexander Robinson, by dead dated Sept. 23, 1871.

This Alexander Robinson was an Indian residing near Leyden, on the Indian reservation, and in 1845 had conveyed the same land to James H. Cassidy, through whom the defendants, by meane conveyances, claimed title. It appeared from the evidence that in 1829 Joe, the son of old Alexander Robinson, had been runmaging around in search of some land his father owned or had conveyed by title to which some objection could be made, and learned from Jones & Sellers that the description in the deed to Cassidy was imperfect. He then procured a quit-claim of this property in question from his father to one E. E. Richards. Some time after, Mr. Jones, fluding that the information he had given had been used to cloud the title to land, hunted up Joe and induced him to get a quit-claim deed from Richards. In September 1871, Joe, with the aid of McClure, prepared four deeds, and induced his father to sign them under some false representations, thus conveying away all the property he had ever owned, including the land in question, and also a large amount of property owned by William Draper. Three of the deeds were executed, one being to Joe, covering this property, and the other two running direct to McClure. The consideration of Joe's deed was "love and affection," and of McClure's \$10,000. Joe inamediately quit-claimed to McClure's 10,

o'clock for Samuel G. Wilkins.
A composition meeting will be held at 11 a.
In. to-day in the case of Alden C. Millard.
SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.
Bartlett Bros. & Co. began a sust for \$2,500
against Jacob and Benjamin P. Schoenfeld.
William Stevens sucd Granville Bates for
\$1.500.

Record of Judgments and New Suits-Bankruptcy Matters.

\$1.500.

Kate S. Isham filed a distress warrant against Richard J. Stanton to recover \$559.98 back rent due for the possession of the third and fourth floors of No. 262 State street.

Mary B. Brown filed a bill against George L. Brown, Caroline Pratt, Eugene Pratt, Ciarence Pratt, Charles Pratt, Minnie B. Pratt, Alice M. Pratt, and Henry J. Cristoph to foreclose a trust deed for \$1,200 on Lots 5, 6, 14, 15, 16, and 17, Block S. of Forsythe, Spear & Wallace's Subdivision of Blocks 1, 3, and 8 of George W. Clark's Subdivision of the E. 3/4 of the S. W. 3/4 of Sec. 13, 39, 13. Subdivision of the z. 7 or say 39, 13.
Charles Baltz began a suit in replevin agains Thomas Wallace and Charles Kern to recove possession of a stock of pickies, jellies, an sauces, valued at \$3,000.

Sp. m., Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1877.

The Tabernacle will be open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. every day, for the purpose of giving tickets to all who have reason to believe they have been converted or reclaimed, as the Tabernacle or eisewhere in Calcago and vicinity during the past six most the.

Mr. Moody will that evening preach his WELL SERMON TO CONVERTS. OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

AUCHONA MEW YORk and Glasgow:
ANCHORIA, Jan R. 2 pm ETHIOPIA, Jan. 27, 2 pm
CALIFOR IA, Jan R. 2 pm ETHIOPIA, Jan. 27, 2 pm
New York I. Jan. 20, 20 pm ETHIOPIA, Jan. 27, 2 pm
Cabins, 805 to 880. Intermediate, 805. New York and London:
UTOPIA, Jan. 18, 2 p. m. IELYSIA, Jan. 27, 2 pm
Cabins 835, to 870; Steerage, 828...
Drafts iswed for any amount as current rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 90 Washington-st.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. New York to Queensto've and Liverpool.

HELVETIA. Jan. 5, 8a.m. | ITALY... Jan. 13, 9 p. m.

ENGLAND.Jan. 6, 114. m. | QUEEN... Jan. 29, 7 p. m.

GREECE... Jan. 5, 0.0790 N DIEGO...

Galup passage, 255, 260, side 370 currency. Return

tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, 29, cur
pracy. Drafts for It and spwards on Great Britain and

ireland. Apply to P. B. LARSON. 4 South Clark st.

WHITE STAR LINE.

\$100 Invested Has \$1.700 during the past few months under our improved system of operating in Stocks. Risks reduced to nominal sums and profits increased. Book containing full information sent on application.

Timberlings 4 00.

Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall-st., New York.

AMUBERENTS. NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

PRIDAY EVENING, LAST NIGHT OF ANNETTE ESSIPOF Schumann's Carnival (Scenes Mignouses), Bastarday—FAREWELL MATINEE at 2. Melesson's Grand Concertor. 2 pianes. Chord Schubert, Lisat, Schumann, Hans Von Bulow, Mineau, etc.

Admission, 31; Secured Seats, 31.50.
Steinway's Plano used at all Essipoff Concerta. Monday, Jan. 15—SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS.

McVicker's THEATRE.

THE ENINENT TRAGIC ACTOR.

Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH. Monday Evaning, Jan. 8, also on Tuesday Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, Shakapeare's Grand Tragedy of CORIOLANUS.

Cains Marcius Coriolanus... Mr. John McCullough Supported by the Full Company.

Priday evening and Saturday Matinee—OTHELLO. Saturday night—RICHARD III. HAVERLY'S THEATRE,

sauces, rained at \$3,000.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of Thomas McCarthy, a grant of administration was made to Dennis McCarthy, under bond for \$10,000.

In the estate of H. C. Larzelere, minor, a grant of guardianship was made to W. H. Larzelere, under bond for \$5,000.

In the estate of C. H. Curtis, minor, a grant of guardianship was made to E. M. Curtis, under bond for \$5,000.

CRIMINAL COURT. FRANK MAYO John Zoe and Edward Laffin were tried for purglary and attempting to commit burglary, acquitted on first case, and jury disagreed in he latter. Acquitted on first case, the latter.

Patrick Kearney was tried for larceny, and the jury were out at adjournment. DAVY CROCKETT.

WILL E. CHAPMAN

JUDON BLODGETT Submitted cases.
JUDON GARY—147, 149 to 107, inclusive.

RELIGIOUS.

LAST WEEK OF

MOODY AND SANKEY AT THE TABERNACLE. JANUARY 7th TO 14th, 1877.

Monday, Jan. 8-" Grace."
Tuesday, Jan. 9-" The Son of Man Is Come to Sa

AT THE TABERNACLE,

Jan. 15-Daly's Fifth-av. Theatre Company or great New York success-LIFE. ADELPHI THEATRE.

MISS CHARLOTTE STANLEY, CRIME; OR, THE CAR-HOOI MURBE
Introducing John Hellly, W. H. Stowe, H. Kiel
sroups of trained dogs, shoring and dancing.
Mistinees Wouldendays and Sar urtays. Ladles' in
Flaredays and Sandays. Sunday, Jan. 14. Mess
J. H. Allen. Monday, Jan. 15. Rollin Howard's
besque Combination and Mills. Dres Casteleons are
troupe of Fablanas Artists, originally imported fo
ha at Milos Gardon.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ANOTHER GREAT NEW TROUPS AD

COLISEUM. MORE NOVELTIES.

ANNIE HINDLE, the Wonderful Male Imperse
EMMA JUTEAU and GEO, BROWN, is Her
erial Feats. Hugh Fay, Joe Norron, Adrianae
of twenty-five Popular Artists in a Brillian
ramme, every eventur at a, and Sunday, Tuesd
Hday afterpoons at 2:30.

Mccormick Hall.

lecture by Prof. O. S. POWLER, TI om 8 a. m. till 10 p. m. at the Palitire paners and handbills for future

GRAND MASQUERADE THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1877.

United States of America, Northern Di of Illinois, 88. in the Circuit Court thereof, William R. James D. Fish, complainants, vs. The C ville & Vincennes Ballroad Company, J and R. Biddle Roberts deresdants. In C

Notice is hereby given that Developer of the Chicago, it was a state of the Chicago, it was a dR. MOODY will Preach, and MR. SANKEY will Sing every night this week, at 8 o'clock (except Saturday).

Tuesday, Jan. 19—"The Son of Man Is Come to Save the Lost."

Wednesday, Jan. 10—"Excuses."

Thursday, Jan. 11—"The Blood."

Priday, Jan. 12—"The Blood."

8 a. m., Hoal, William Presches. Subject—"Twini."

Noonday Prayer Meeting daily (Saturday excepted) tale week, is the TABERNAGIE. from 150 colock to 1 o'clock. conducted by Messrs. Moody and Sankey.

Ticktis for meetings during the week can be had at Y. M. C. A. Rooms. 150 Madison—st., from 50 a. m. to 10 p. m. every day. CONVERTS' MEETING MOODY AND SANKEY.

The General Transstlantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, calling as Prymouth (G. R.) for the landing of passengers. The splendid vossels on this favorite route for the Continent, (Cabina provided with Electric Bella,) will sail from pier No. 42. N. R., fool of Morton-st. & Follows:

Americae, Pouzoiz, Saturday, Jan. 13, 3 p. m. Prince, Friedelle, Sararday, Jan. 27, 3 p. m. Labrador, Sanglier, Saturday, Feb. 10, 3 p. m. Price of passer in gold (melading wine) Pirts cabin, \$110 to Third cabin, \$40. Return managers, Scoons, \$72. Third cabin, \$40. Return managers, Scoons, \$72. Steerage \$23, with superior accommodation, inclusifing wine, bedding and utensila, without extra charge. Steerage \$23, with superior accommodation, inclusifing wine, bedding and utensila, without extra charge. Steerage \$23, with superior accommodation, inclusifing wine, bedding and utensila, without extra charge. Steerage \$23, with superior accommodation, inclusifing wine, bedding and utensila, without extra charge. Steerage \$23, with superior accommodation, inclusifing wine, bedding and utensila, without extra charge. Steerage \$23, with superior accommodation, inclusifing wine, bedding and utensila, without extra charge. Steerage \$23, with superior accommodation, and the superior accommodation, and the superior accommodation, and the superior accommodation, and the superior accommodation and the superior accommod

STATE LINE

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

ELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

Thurday, Jan. 13

Cohins 403, 285 and 570, secording to secontamodations, Return fleckess. \$110 to \$125, currency. Second Cabin. \$45. Return fleckess. \$110 to \$125, currency. Second Cabin. \$45. Return fleckess. \$110 to \$125, currency. Second Cabin. \$45. Return fleckess. \$110 to \$125, currency. Second Cabin. \$45. Return fleckess. \$110 to \$125, currency. Second Cabin. \$45. Return fleckess. \$100 to \$125, currency. Second Cabin. \$45. Return fleckess. \$1500 to \$1500 to

BAYARD TAYLOR

BAY: "I take great pleasure in recommending to parents the Academy st Nedis of Mr. Swithin C. Shorthidge. I have had an opportunity for several years past of observing the manner in which this Academy is conducted, as well as the deportunent of the purplis who astend it, and am antisfied that nothing is neglected which can further both the intellectual and moral development of the inter."

This Academy for Toung Men and Bogs is 12 miles by rail from Filladelphia. #200 a Year for Boarding. Washing. Gas, &c., Schooling Books. &c. Paysha Quarterly. No extra charges. Students admissed at any time. Special individual and class instruction for advanced and backward pupils combising the advantages of private tutoring and achool-room drill. Ten instructors, two graduates of Tale College. Media has seen churches, and a charrer which has prohibited the side of the control of the city, address SWITHIL SHORTLINGS.

STOCHHOLDERS' MEETINGS. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Life Insurance Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held a the office of the Company, No. 87 Dearhorn-st. on Taesday, Jan. 16, between the hours of 11 a m. and 12 m. JOHN W. CLAFP, Sec.

WANTES.

WANTED AGENTS for the largest a selling Stationery Factary and the paper, is careloped, pear to complete sample, and a proce of valuable companies very buttons, and salies fragingable facery salies very post-paid, 25 canus, 5 packages, vital every 3, 15, 35, 100 per post packages, vital every 3, 15, 35, 100 per post packages, vital every valuable companies. BRIDE & CO., 169 hypothysis.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

"Yank" Adams, the celebrated finger-play-ing billiardist, arrived in Chicago yesterday, having just finished an extended jaunt in the extreme West and Southwest. His headquarers are at the Brunswick Hall. The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manassee, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 20 degrees; 10 a.

n., 24; 12 m., 27; 8 p. m., 29; 8 p. m., 28. Bar aneter at 8 a. m., 29.98; 8 p. m., 30. A meeting of the Second Regiment for the

A meeting of the Second Regiment for the burpose of electing field officers was to have seen held last evening at the Armory, but, nasmuch as the constitutional number of 150 rere not present, no election was possible. The guests at the Gardner House were yestorday notified that the house would close to-day, and most of them left last night. The

efforts to make arrangements to keep the hotel running have apparently been unsuccessful. The many friends and admirers of C. E. Cola on 'Change, have clubbed together and pre-sented him with a ticket "round the world." The best part of the affair is, that "Si" did not

now whether it was given in jest or in earnest. The stockholders of the Chicago City Railray Company (South Side) elected the follow-Jones, Samuel W. Allerton, Erskine M. Phelos, D. K. Pearsons, Samuel Johnston, and B. P.

The schooner Ebenezer, which was supposed have been lost, has been heard from. The te and one of her crew arrived here vester lay and report her frozen in at Beaver-Dan rbor. She is safe and sound and the Captain

Frank Eastman, Mr. William Golsen, and oran, the latter Parker Mason's bookeper, leave for New York this morning, having ten subpostated in the Boyd whisky-trial. Mr. of the Mr. of the Astor House, and of Eastman at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The ial opened yesterday, and will continue for

At a meeting of the Chicago Photographic Association, held at their rooms, 158 State street, last evening, the following gentlemen were elected officers to serve for the ensuing year: President, C. W. Stevens: First Vice-President, Alfred Hall; Second Vice-President, O. F. Weaver; Secretary, G. A. Douglass; Treasurer, Joshua Smith; Executive Committee, E. D. Ormsby, P. B. Greene, and J. W. Denslow. After remarks by the officers elect, the meeting djourned to the first Wednesday in February.

adjourned to the first Wednesday in February.

The installation of officers of Hesperia Lodge, 411. A. F. and A. M., at Masonic Temple, was a brilliant affair, and involved an interesting collateral entertainment. Music, recitations, and addresses delighted a large audience. The ceremonial of installation was impressive. The new officers are: Charles H. Brenan, Worshipful Master; Warren M. Brown, Senior Warden; H. S. Austin, Junior Warden; D. J. Avery, Treasurer; C. F. Foerster, Secretary; J. W. Henry, Senior Deacon; Augustus Sparr, Junior Deacon; W. J. Plows, Senior Steward; Thomas Parker, Jr., Junior Steward; William Stewart, Tyler.

In an article published Sunday it was stated hat Harris & Co., who have a general storage varehouse at No. 160 West Monroe street, had ceeved a quantity of goods shipped here to he mock firm of W. Young & Co., and that o receive any more goods on any terms what-ver. It also appears that the statement that Ir. Harris served a term in the Penitentiary for certain offense mentioned in the article is

A well-to-do citizen living up on Ashland ave-e sent his daughter over to Paris a year ago have her education veneered and polished. o have her education venered and polished, is received glowing accounts of her progress music, both vocal and instrumental, all of frich were duly communicated to his friends and acquaintances, and raised their expectations the highest pitch. Meanwhile her younger rother, whom she had bossed and tortured for mars, had sworn a terrible revenge. He made habit of taking her pet dog into the parlor ery day; then he would open the piano, read out the music, seat himself on the stool, d strike a couple or chords; then catch up a ck and helt the dog within an inch of his life, this villainous manner he succeeded so well training the sagacious animal that by the ddlu of November it would get up and be easy if any one went near the piano, and raintest touch on the keys would ke him get up and strike out Cicero, Dubuque, and the Sandwich Islands h singular alacrity. The boy did not contact his success to any one, preferring to twe a joyful surprise for his sister. At last returned, the old man got in a \$1,200 piano, invited the family and the friends thereof with singular alacrity. The boy did not communicate his success to any one, preferring to reserve a joyful surprise for his sister. At last she returned, the old man got in a \$1,200 piano, and invited the family and the friends thereof to come and bear his daughter jerk some of the music she had had instilled into her at Paris. They came. The brother introduced the dog, and with flendish ingenuity turned the conversation upon its many virtues and accomplishments. "It is so fond of Sis," he said, "and so clever. Why, it would sit for hours by the piano to listen to her playing, it is so fond of music." The young lady said that Fido was a jewel of pets, and imprinted a kiss on his forehead, which caused five witty and amorous young men to remark, "Lucky dog!" Then they pressed her to play, and, after much persussion, she consented, and agreed to perform Schubert's "Agh! Parlo Giunge!" (Op. 365, XXX., scherzo). When the five young men began clearing the piano for action and taking a few reefs in the stool, Fido became uneasy; indeed, his agritation was easily apparent. "Poor Fido!" said his mistress soothingly; "he is so passionately fond of music." Meanwhile the brother, with a malignant leer, slipped round to the door and closed it. Miss Blank scated herself at the piano and struck the first note—G 2 about four and a half feet below the clef. The hapless dog gave one ear-piercing howl, then wild with terror dashed to the door to find it locked. The night without was cold, dark, and cheeriess, and within all was warmth, light, and nappiness, but he didn't hesitate for a second, but with a despairing yelp went through a \$16 pane of glass and departed for the Pacific Coast. One of the guests yelled, "He's mad!" and the lady at the piano gave a yell in C C C major crescendo and bounded upon the piano-ctool, thence upon the piano, leaving her false hair upon the chandeller, which she struck like a sky-rocket, and going through the top of the piano up to her knees. There was no music that night, and it is doubtiul if

made their eyes bulge out.

At a largely attended meeting of the Barbors' Association of Chicago, held last evening at the Sherman Honse Parlor, for the purpose of taking action on the death of Vincent De Lorenzo, a member of the Association and late proporietor of the Palmer House barber-shop, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Divine Providence has removed from our midst, by death, Mr. Vincent De Lorenzo, one of the most esteemed and respected members of our Association, and one who has endeared himself to us by his private character and his high standing of business integrity since he has been in our midst, therefore

thus ness integrity since he has been in our lidst, therefore

Resolvey. That we feel that in the death of our cother our profession and Association has lost one of its most worthy members, and one we shall ong mourn for and miss front our membership.

Resolved. That while we bow in humble submission to the will of the Almighty God, who rules the estimes of us all, we tender to his afflicted wife and children, and relatives, our deepest sympahies in this their great affiction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on my records, and copies thereof furnished to the integral of ally papers and to the members of the amily of the deceased.

X. M. C. A.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the foung Mou's Christian Association, held yesterlay afternoon at the Brevoort House, the following persons were elected to fill vacancies:

Treaideal-O. S. A. Sprague.

**First Vice President-II. T. Willing.

Scond Vice President-II. W. Harvey.

Corresponding Secretary-W. A. Fuller.

Board of Managers-Henry Field.

**Presides of the full Board of Managers will Amagers of the full Board of Managers will

hen Mr. Moody will be present with them.

A SCARE.

Saturity last the Elgin Watch Company emoryes had a little panic and sensation of their will be sense to be some benzine from a gen, when it ignited suddenly. The fire caused in alarm through the room immediately where large number of girls were employed. There wand amount of screaming, and one of

the more valiant of the fair sex setzed a chair and flung it through a window. By this open-ing three or four managed to get out. A few had run down stairs, and others were too much bewildered to know whence to turn. The flames were speedily extinguished without loss to the Company, but the occurrence is still the talk of

THE CONDUIT.

"Has the cold weather interfered with the progress of the work?" asked the reporter of Col. Fitzsimmons, of Fitzsimmons & Connell, contractors for the building of the Fullerton avenue conduit, at the Larrabee street shaft, yesterday afternoon.

"Not in the least. We're working down fifty feet helps the authors."

feet below the surface—too far down for it to

Irezze."

And a descent through the shaft brought the reporter and the Colonel to the scene of operations. Workmen were busy digging, loading the dirt and stones on trucks, carting them away to the foot of the shaft, and away to the foot of the shaft, and sending them up to be emptied out on the dump-heap; or, receiving the truck-loads of brick as they came down, carting them away where they were needed, and putting them into the arch. There were no idle hands, all the fitty workmen at this shaft having something to do.

"How much of the work does your contract cover!" asked the reporter.

cover?" asked the reporter.
"From the place where the crib is to be west to Racine avenue, where we connect with the work done by Norris & Co."

"About 11,700 feet. Our portion is 7,500 feet."
"WHAT PORTION REMAINS TO BE FINISHED?"
"Well, the 850 feet under the lake, from the place where the crib is to be, to the Lake Shore Drive, is completed, as well as that from the drive west to Clark street. There are 100 feet immediately west of Clark street to be finished yet, the remainder of the work between Clark and Larrabee streets being completed. Between Larrabee and Halsted streets the 400 feet immediately east of Halsted are unfinished. There are also 400 unfinished feet between Halsted street and Sheffield avenue, and 100 feet between Sheffield and Radine avenues—1,000 feet in all, which are yet to be completed."
"When do you think these various sections will be finished?"

"When do you think these various sections will be finished?"
"The two 100-feet sections will be finished about the 1st of February. The work done by Norris under the old contract will have to be connected with our portion by a curve, but our tunneling will be done by the 1st of February. The work on the 400-feet sections will proceed at the rate of seven feet a day, and will probably be finished about the 1st of April."

"HAVE YOU ENCOUNTERED MANY DIFFICULTIES in the work—any blasting, falling in of the

"HAVE YOU ENCOUNTERED MANY DIFFICULTIES in the work—any blasting, falling in of the earth, or anything like that?"

"Yes. We were working in one place out here near Clark street, and we came to where the soil was a heavy, plastic clay. It began to sink in on us, and we tried to hold it up with four-inch planks, but they were not sufficient. At last we found something to answer the purpose—white-oak railroad-ties eight feet long. It bothered us so much that, while the distance was only about ten feet, it took us six weeks to complete it. Then, in sinking this, the Larrabee street shaft, we very unexpectedly struck a bed of petroleum limestone rock. Finding the earth too soft to tunnel from above, we adopted the plan of blasting the invert out of the rock. We have tunneled through as much as 1,200 feet of this rock, west of this shaft, and we are still in rock."

have tunneled through as much as 1,300 feet of this rock, west of this shaft, and we are still in rock."

"What do you use to loosen this rock?"

"We use dymanite and drill it with air drills. Here is some of this rock right here."

The reporter and his companion had been going west from the shaft during this conversation, and were now at the place where the actual work of digging was going on.

"SEE THAT BOOK THERE!"
said the Colonel, pointing to a light stone, which had, however, become of a sooty complexion received from a gas-jet near it.

"That jet of gas there may seem a little out of place in a tunnel, but it is a petroleum gas which the men found, and we are burning it as fast as discovered in order to prevent explosions. Three of the workmen here got careless Sunday night and ventured into a portion of the tunnel. Where the gas was getting very thick. It took fire and they were somewhat badly burned about their faces and hands. If we consume it, though, as fast as we strike a vein of rock where it escapes, there is no danger of an explosion. Besides that, you see it gives a very good light.

It certainly did. "I have found crude petroleum here, too, but in small quantities," added the Colonel. Just here the workmen had discovered some of the gas escaping at the top of the arch, and had set fire to it. It burned with a steady, brilliant fame, and lighted up the busy seene in this twelve-foot bore.

THE WALLS OF THE CONDUIT are of orick held together by hydraulic cement,

overcoat which the Colonel had provided for him, and was soon down-town in the midst of a bustling excitement very much unlike that which prevails fifty feet under Fullerton ave-

BOARD OF EDUCATION. THE REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY MEETING

of the Board of Education was held yester day evening. In the absence of the President, The monthly report of the School Agent was read by the Clerk. Following is the showing

Rents Rents
Interest
City School-Tax Fund.
Refunded by Miss Hess for error in time.
Warrants of Comptroller on City Treasurer
G. D. Plant, Superintendent, balance of
dividend 1876
Mosely-Fund interest coupons
Foster-Fund interest coupons
Jones-Fund interest coupons
Newberry-Fund interest coupons
Carpenter-Fund interest coupons.

Total EXPENDITURES

The report was referred to the appropriate

committee.

German.

Mr. Prussing, of the Committee on German, reported that at the Scammon School there were 112 and at the Skinnner eighty-three scholars taking advantage of the German course. This number hardly gave sufficient employment for the teachers, and the Committee therefore recommended that one teacher take charge of the Scammon and Washington Schools, which would reduce the number of German teachers by one. The report was adopted.

Mr. Arnold moved that the Superintendent and the Supply Agent be directed to secure a suitable number of rooms to relieve the pressure of scholars on the Skinner School.

Mr. Shoeninger was opposed to the system of

ure of scholars on the Skinner School.

Mr. Shoeninger was opposed to the system of renting. The attention of the City Council should be called to the urgent necessity for additional school accommodation.

Mr. Arnold remarked that renting was all they could do under the present circumstances. If they waited for buildings a considerable number would go without education.

After a brief discussion, the motion was carried.

After a brief discussion, the motion was carried.

The Superintendent reported that he had sent a certified copy of the rule adopted at the last meeting in regard to German to every Principal. He had directed that unless the parent abould state that it was his or her desire that the pupil should be taught drawing, music, and German, such studies should be dropped.

Mr. Hotz said he did not think the resolution relative to optional studies had received sufficient consideration from the Board, and he therefore moved to reconsider the vote by which it was passed.

therefore moved to reconsuler the vote by which it was passed.

Mr. Covert did not like the resolution, which he thought would have disastrous consequences and involve the Board in complications which would scriously embarrass the working of the schools. He seconded the motion to reconsider.

Mr. English said they had not had time to see how the rule would work, and he deprecated any such action as proposed until a fair trial any such action as proposed until a fair trial was given it.

Mr. Prussing suggested that the rule be amended so as to require only the parents of new scholars to make the declaration.

Mr. Arnold thought the rule a good one.

After it had been in operation a short time, they would find that it would work well.

After some discussion, Mr. Smith moved to postpone the further consideration of the subMr. Clark moved that the Superintendent be instructed to make a slight change in the boundaries of the Skinner School. Carried.

The Board then adjourned to Friday.

MARK SHERIDAN.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES.

The funeral of Ald. Mark Sheridan will take The funeral of Ald. Mark Sheridan will take place at 10 o'clock this morning from All Saints' Church, on Kossuth street. Father Dunn will conduct the services, which will be of the most impressive character. Perhaps no other public man in Chicago has ever enjoyed a larger circle of acquaintances than the late Mark Sheridan, and of this numerous retinue of friends nearly every one will appear to assist in paying this last tribute of love and respect. All the municipal and county officers have signified a determination to do honor to the memory of the deceased. The Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Ald. Sommer, Gilbert, and Ballard, from the South Side; Cullerton, Ryan, and Van Osdel, from the West Side; and Sweeney. Lengacher, and Waldo, from the North Side, have decided upon the following order in the funeral cortexe: The heaves following order in the funeral cortexe: and Waldo, from the North Side, have decided upon the following order in the funeral cortege: The hears, followed by carriages containing the pall-bearers, six Aldermen, six Sergeants of Police; relatives of the deceased; members of the Council and the city and county officials; sixty-five members of the police force on foot, and the same number from the Fire Department; carriages for those desiring to attend the body to the grave. Carriages will be at the City-Hall this morning to accommodate the city and county officials and others who may desire to bear a part. From the City-Hall they will go to the late Alderman's residence, No. 214 Twenty-sixth street, and thence to the church, from which place the remains will be taken to Calvary by car. The church in which the funeral services will take place is situated near the late Alderman's residence, and it was largely through his exertions and his personal contributions that the church was built.

DETECTIVE RICKEY. AND HIS WAY OF RECOVERING STOLEN PROP-ERTY. George A. H. Baker, of the Post, has a poor

ppinion of Detective Rickey and his method of recovering property, by collusion with thieves. The facts of his loss and his trouble with Rickey were given in yesterday's TRIBUNE. Baker lost a gold watch and chain on New Year's Day, burglars having entered his room at 115 Ran-dolph street. He made known his loss at the burglars having entered his room at 115 Randolph street. He made known his loss at the Central Station and Rickey promised to work the case. He told several-cock-and-bull stories in regard to the watch, and finally promised to turn it up for \$50. He took Baker Monday morning last into Bill Langley's pawn-shop, and there introduced him to one Kennedy, a book-keeper. Baker gave Rickey the \$50, and Rickey, in turn, gave it to Kennedy. In the evening Rickey handed Baker a package in the Central Station, which contained the watch. Rickey then said: "You understand this is from Kennedy. If ever you have \$5 to spare, you can go and give it to him, as he has not made anything upon it." This was supposed to refer to Kennedy. There was some dispute about signing the recovered property-blank, as Rickey wanted Baker to sign one without its being filled in. This he refused to do. Rickey then filled it upso as to make it appear that the watch was obtained from a pawn-shop, and wrote in a corner, under head of "remarks," "Left with W. B. Langley, to be called for." This Baker wouldn't sign, and so filled out one to suit himself. This Rickey refused to take, but finally succumbed. Rickey's manner was very offensive, and he endeavored to make Baker believe that he (Rickey) had done a great deal more than his duty. Baker informed Supt. Hickey of the transaction, and he wanted Baker To HAVE KENNEDY ABRENTED.

said the Colonel, pointing to a light stone, which had, however, become of a sooty complexion received from a gas-jet near it.

"That jet of gas there may seem a little out of place in a tunnel, but it is a petroleum gas which the men found, and we are burning it as fast as discovered in order to prevent explosions. Three of the workmen here got careless Sunday, night and ventured into a portion of the tunnel, where the gas was getting very thick. It took fire and they were somewhat badly burned about their faces and hands. If we consume it, though, as fast as we strike a vein of rock where it escapes, there is no danger of an explosion. Besides that, you see it gives a very good light.

It certainly did. "I have found crude petroleum here, too, but in small quantities," added to covered some of the gas escaping at the top of the arch, and had set fire to it. It burned with a steady, brilliant flame, and lighted up the busy seen in this twelve-foot bore.

THE WALLS OF THE CONDUIT are of orick held together by hydraulic cement, and are sixteen inches thick. When the work is completed, the crib made, and the pumping-engine got into working order. Col. Fitzsimmons expects there will be no trouble in pumping the got into working order. Col. Fitzsimmons expects there will be no trouble in pumping the most of the lake. The vacuum thus created will be refilled by the pure, fresh most of the lake flowing into the river at its mouth and thence up the North Brance.

Having looked around this subtorranean work until his curiosity was satisfied and the above particulars obtained, the reporter ascended to carth one more, denuded himself of the rubber of him, and was soon down-town in the midst of a bustling excitement very much, unlike that

The whole matter was finally dropped without coming to a conclusion, but the end is not yet. Rickey intimated that he could turn up Baker's chain in the same manner as he had done the watch. Baker now proposes to have Rickey arrested for compounding a felony; also, for conspiracy. He also proposes to orefer the same charge against Kennedy, Langley, and Greenburg, of swindling him out of \$50. He proposes to go still further, by charging Kennedy and Langley with receiving stolen goods. Baker proposes to have the workings of the detective force, and especially relating to Rickey's connection with thieves and pawnshops, exposed.

VERMONT. FORMATION OF A STATE ASSOCIATION. The call for the meeting of Vermonters issued in last Sunday's TRIBUNE had the effect to call together at the Sherman House last evening club-room full of people, chiefly from among th best class of business and professional men of the city,—in fact, one of the most intelligent meetings of the year. After the meeting had been called to order, Gurdon S. Hubbard, Sr., was voted into the chair, and F. B. William was made Secretary. A letter was read from N. C. Draper expressing his regret at not being able to be present.

It was then voted that a Committee of five on Constitution and By-laws be made, with instructions to report at the next meeting. The Committee was appointed by the meeting, as follows: John N. Hills, F. B. Williams, C. W. Pratt, D. K. Pearsons, L. L. Coburn. One of the gentlemen then offered the meeting a poem on Vermont, written in 1842, and the Secretary was instructed to read it. While this was being done the register of those present was taken, by the simple process of inviting each man to put down his name, birthplace in Vermout, and residence in Chicago. The following list gives the names of those registered, with the towns from which they came: H. L. Perkins, Stockbridge; H. P. Keilogg, Benson; Daniel Alken, Benson: C. A. Tinker, Chelsea; C. A. Orvis, Manchester; David Worthington, Northfield: W. P. Stearns, Woodstock; N. H. Barnes, Springfield; John N. Hills, Arlington; R. H. Fleming, Burlington; Franklin Denison, Royatton; Norman Robinson, Chelsea; A. C. Wicker, Bridgeport; C. A. Peck, Addison County; W. D. Goodnow, Lyndon; L. Meachism, New Haven; F. B. Williams, Chelsea; G. M. Clark, Westminster West; D. Ranson, Woodstock; C. W. Pratt, Brattleboro; J. E. G. Scott, Vernon; Lake Ransom, Woodstock; A. J. Cutler, Montpelier; T. E. O'Brien, Fairfax; B. A. Branch, Orwell; Gurdon S. Hubbard, Windsor: H. A. Elkins, Vershire; the Rev. A. H. Stowell, Cornwall; H. C. Irish, Colchester; F. M. Gale, Barre; W. G. Wood, Hyde Park; A. B. Case, Fairfield; H. W. Story, Milton; W. W. Ingraham, Essex; W. F. Hondley, Chittenden; H. C. Wilcox, Middlebury; O. A. Peck, Cornwall; W. F. Orcutt, Rutland; G. E. Plumbe, Middlebury; O. Lege; E. C. Adams, Chester; H. Miller, Johnson; D. K. Pearsons, Woodstock; O. E. Park, Newfane; J. W. Nichols, Randolph; L. L. Coburn, Montpelier; J. M. Thacher, Burlington; R. J. Morse, Duxbury; O. Holden, Mt. Holden; A. B. Waite, Londonderry; C. L. Page, West Townshend; Josiah Cushman, Ponefret. Several gentlemen suggested that this list was not by any means large enough, as it failed to take in t It was then voted that a Committee of five on Constitution and By-laws be made, with instruc

gested that this list was not by any means large enough, as it failed to take in the names of large numbers of Vermonters who were in prominent positions in the city, who would without doubt be glad to join the association, and who would have been present had they known of the meeting. This additional list comprised among others Homer N. Hibbard, born in Bethel; George W. Batchelder, born in Bennington; Lewis Dyer, Shaftsbury; Edwin Burnham, Middletown; John F. Daggett, Charlotte; M. S. Dean, Pittsford; Daniel W. Munn, Orange County; L. H. Bisbee, Derby; A. A. Spragae, Randolph; Mark Skinner, Manchester: Corydon Beckwith, St. Albans; John Mattocks, Peacham; Charles V. Dyer, Clarendon; S. B. Gobb, Montpelier; E. B. Sherman, Chester; Robert Roberts, Burlington; Edmund Andrews, Putney; J. P. Atwood, Monkton; G. P. Randall, Braintree; S. B. Gookins, Rupert; Norman Williams, Woodstock; J. Adams Allen, Middlebury; Wilbur F. Storey, Salisbury; Hiram

others.

On motion it was voted that the Committee already appointed be also a Committee of Arrangements. The next meeting was appointed for Wednesday evening of next week, which being the 17th of the month is the one-hundredth anulversary of the date when Vermont declared her independence of Great Britain and all other powers and potentates whatever. It is expected that a paper on the subject and the original declaration will be read at the adjourned meeting. The meeting then adjourned.

PRESENTATION.

PRESENTATION.

MR. SEATON'S CHINA WEDDING.

If there ever was a man surprised, Mr. S. G. Seaton, the Chicago agent of the American Express Company, was last night, when he marched up the steps into his house, No. 1250 West Monroe street, and found it invaded, not by the enemy, but by about thirty of his colaborers in the express service. Opening the door of the parlor, the assemblage caught his eye. He hardly had time to discover that he was in the hards of his friends when Mr. J. was in the hands of his friends when Mr. J. W. Bradley, the Superintendent of the transportation department, stepped forward and

Mr. Sesion, as we have taken possession of you house without notifying you, it will probably be it order to explain why we have done so. We learner that you and your good wife celebrate with you family the twentieth anniversary of your wed ding, and we are here to congratulate you. Treach your time in life in prosperity, and surround ed by as handsome a family as yours, is truly cause for rejoicing; and all your friends here as sembled, and many in the express employ who are unable to be present, desire me to convey to you and yours their most sincere congratulations on this occasion, and to add the wish that you may continue to prosper. I could add more, but I do not wish to tire you, and I, being unused to duy like this, fear that I should dish the whole subject before I get through with it; but I must say a luttle more. To hight you celebrate your china wedding, and, as our stay with you will be brief, we desire to leave behind as something that will be a more substantial evidence of good-will-than words would be, and we beg that you and Mrs. Seaton will accept this set of china which we have brought here. You may be assured that it comes with the best wishes of your friends, who take this opportunity of paying a well-deserved tribute.

Mr. Seaton thanked them briefly for the warm

your friends, who take this opportunity of paying a well-deserved tribute.

Mr. Seaton thanked them briefly for the warm expressions of their friendship and for their elegant gift. It was to him a complete surprise: he had known nothing about it. It was the third time that he had been surprised in that not altogether disagreeable manner by fellowworkers in the express service, and his appreciation of such treatment and tokens of regard could not be expressed in words. Calling to his side his wife, Mr. Seaton spoke of her as the greatest helper he had ever had, and jocularly referred to the fact that, having been married twenty years, he was glad he had something (sx children) to show for it. Again thanking them from the bottom of his heart and thanking them for his wife, he bade them make themselves at home.

his wife, he bade them make themselves at home.

After a short stay, during which refreshments were partaken of, the party departed with three cheers for Mr. Seaton, three for Mrs. Seaton, and six rousers for the children.

The gift was a complete set of fine china (200 pieces) delicately bordered with blue and gold, and each piece marked with a fac-simile of Mr. Seaton's peculiar autograph.

Among those present at the presentation were Messrs. J. R. Floyd, Bradley, Leach, Morse, McLean, Marshall, Lucas, Olds, C. W. Dagrett, C. F. Daggett, Pomeroy, Gooderich, Sauter, Fargo, Loughurst, Meeker, Wygant, Petty, Shean, Grandon, Wyckoff, Fellows, Sherrill, Stump, Stebbins, Watson, Ellsworth, Hiltman, and Butterfield.

and Butterfield.

and Butterfield.
On the way in the sleighs out to Mr. Seaton's residence, the party stopped at the residence of Mr. Watson, where they were handsomely received by that gentleman and his wife.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Considerable property in lake vessels is de linquent for county taxes, -a matter the County Collector is going to look into. P. J. Sexton has completed his contracts of the new Hospital, and yesterday invited the members of the County Board to inspect his vork Saturday.

A Mr. Hannifan, an employe of Joseph Hagan who recently sustained injuries by falling while at work at the Hospital, died yesterday morning at that institution. He leaves a family in desti tute circumstances. Mr. Hagan took charge of his remains and will see that they are decently

The Committee on Finance met yesterday norning and overhauled the semi-annual statement of the Coroner. All of his claims were llowed except an item of over \$500 for carriage hire, etc. The last report of ex-Recorder Stew art was also looked into, but the work was left

The North Side Collector yesterday put the following gentlemen on the street to jog the memory of those who have not paid their taxes for 1876: John S. Thompson, John P. Stewart, Henry Moeng. John A. Rolf, Jacob Blattan, Henry Spieler, and H. W. Fisher. He, too, wants money. Mr. Swett came into the Criminal Court yes-

Mr. Swett came into the Criminal Court ves-terday and made a motion to set the trial of Sullivan, and announced that the Hon. Robert Ingersoll would assist in the defense. Mr. Mills objected to setting the case without con-sulting Mr. Van Arman, who is to assist in the prosecution, and nothing was done. The mat-ter will probably be settled to-day.

ter will probably be settled to-day.

The Sheriff has made up his mind to dismiss at least one of his deputies to make room for some one he had promised should come into his employ in the "second batch." Every deputy, of course, upon reading this item will set himself down as the unfortunate one, and every one of the 100 outsides who have been "promised" will naturally think he is to be the favored one. The change is to be made in the next ten days if the Sheriff keeps his word.

The Finance Committee vesterday, by way of

The change is to be made in the next ten days if the Sheriff keeps his word.

The Finance Committee yesterday, by way of diversion, took hold of the Sinking Fund in the County Treasury and debated the propriety of expending it in the purchase of outstanding bonds to the amount of about \$50,000. In looking the situation over they found that they could not take up any bonds without paying a premium on them, and here is where they stuck. They are in doubt as to their right to pay a premium, and as to the policy thereof, and for the present will not advertise for bonds.

TEAM-PIPE COVERING.

The covering of steam-pipes agitated the minds of the Commissioners again yesterday. They exchanged experiences at the several breweries visited Saturday, and came to the conclusion that the trip had not been very profitable. During the discussion Schmidt called attention to some passing allusions made to him, and gave warning to reporters of newspapers in general that the next time anything was said derogatory to him that there would be trouble. He came into the Board, he said, without a blemish, and he wanted to go out in the same way. No action was taken in the matter of selecting the covering for the Hospital pipes, but those having bids in were given notice to put samples of their material on some olpe in the Jail on or before Saturday. No more brewery trips!

put samples of their material on some pipe in the Jail on or before Saturday. No more brewery trips!

ANOTHER TROUBLE.

Commissioners Bradley, Guenther, and Tabor visited the Hospital yesterday to look after the filling of the ice-house. The contract had been let to Patrick Ryan for \$2.50 per cord for Douglas Park ice, but it was found that instead of putting in that ice the artesian-well ice was being used. They ordered the work stopped, and, turning to Handley, who was paid \$5 per day as Superintendent, gave him a lecture, which should have been supplemented by his dismissal. He had been furnished with a sample of clear, firm ice, and had been instructed to see that the house was filled with an equally good article, yet he had allowed several courses of fee to be delivered which was muddy, porous, and in every way inferior. In the afternoon the condition of affairs was reported to the Joint Committee on Hospital and Public Buildings, and the action rescinding Ryan's contract was concurred in. Messrs. Pitzgerald and Bradley wanted a man hired at \$1.50 a day to "spperintend" Haudley, but did not get it. New blds are to be received up to Saturday at 12 o'cleck for supplying ice.

STILL CONNIVING.

The Secret-Service Committee was locked up again vesterday, mincing crackers, scenting drugs, sampling whisky, and trying to figure out awards to favorites of the "Ring," without regard to whether their prices were high or low, or their goods superior or inferior. There are no means of knowing what was done, but it is safe to say that very little was done in the public interest, or else why the locked doors! It is understood that most of the bids opened for groceries Monday were Periolat's, and if he insists on getting the award he can have it. The chief interest appears to centre in the bread and meat bids, and this is why it was yesterday given out that all other bidders than O'Donnell and Schweinfurth were objectionable,—the meat-bidders because they proposed to furnish nothing but "bull-neck," and the bread bidders

from the Water Department.

The new engine which the Fire Department has been for some time expecting is "snowed up" somewhere in Canada.

as ever. There are no signs that there ever will be one, and the clerks are greatly disappointed that they were not paid yesterday, as they had been led to believe they would be.

Mr. Billings, the West Side gas man, has not yet replied to the Council's last proposition, nor has he moved for judgment in the case now before Judge Drummohd. The city being the defendant in that suit, cannot move for judgment. If Mr. Billings does not come to some determination soon, the Mayor will be in favor of shutting off the gas.

ting off the gas.

The man at the West Side Pumping-Works says that the man at the Crib must have had a hard time of it Tuesday night, for the water in the gauge at the Works fluctuated in a manner which told that the well at the Crib must have been full of drift-ice, and that Mr. Kalistrom must have worked hard to keep it from shutting off the supply of water.

ting off the supply of water.

Ald. Kirk intends at the next meeting of the Council to introduce a resolution for the framing of an order to authorize the Comptroller to sell the wooden engine-house and the lot on which it is built on Dearborn avenue, and advertise for buils for the construction of a brick engine-house on the lot which the city owns on Illinois street. The measure will be brought up because the citizens living in the vicinity of the engine-house are loud in their complaints about that wooden building, which they term a fire-trap.

trap.

In Corporation-Counsel Anthony's sidewalk ordinance it is stated that the city is an insurer against accidents. Were this true, the many accidents which have occurred lately from persons slipping on the ice and snow would give rise to many suits which would result desastrously to the city. The Mayor says that it has been repeatedly decided that the city is not an insurer, and not directly responsible for all accidents that may occur, and this opinion is based upon the statements of many legal gentlemen, some of whom, at the time of the appearance of Mr. Anthony's proposed ordinance, called attention to the mistake above noted.

Chicago is not the only city that has had

called attention to the mistake above noted.

Chicago is not the only city that has had trouble in collecting money from the foreign insurance companies. From the Legal News it appears that recently the Home insurance Company of New York appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States a suit to make them pay to the City of New Orleans 1½ per cent of their net receipts and a license fee of \$250. The Court decided that the city ordinance requiring the license fee was constitutional, and that the money could be collected. The case would apply perfectly to the foreign insurance companies doing business in this city and refusing or delaying to pay their assessment—3 per cent of their net receipts—annually into the

In their annual report the Canal Commissioners say that the construction of the dam over Ogden Ditch is a necessity for the canal as well as for the city, and that if the city does not build it they (the Canal Commissioners) will be obliged to do it. The Mayor says that the city intends to build that dain, but will be obliged to proceed cautiously lest the ciparian gights of citizens owning property in that dam's vicinity—and who, by the way, have been inclined to be disobliging—should be invaded. He has caused a survey of the property to be made, and thinks that the city may build a dam two feet high without fear of legal difficulty. It is probable that the city will build the dam.

tus similar to that used by this city to thaw out the fire-hydrants when frozen, the Town of Lake officials having decided to adopt the method used by this city. The apparatus consists of a steam boiler and hose, and the steam forced into the hydrant does the thawing. The fire-hydrants of this city have given but little trouble this winter, for, notwithstanding the cold, the extra precautions used in packing saw-dust, etc., around the hydrants, and the cover-ing of snow, have prevented freezing to any great extent.

Justice Scully yesterday assessed Henrietta Martin, crazy vagrant, \$100 fine; Frank Somme and Nicholas Roach, silk "wipe" thieves, \$1

having had a chance to finish the job.

Detective Heinzman vesterday arrested in this city Nutzies and Mattis Kalb, members of a gang of horse-thieves working the subarbs. Both were taken by Constable Callahan, of Thornton, to Riverside, where they are wanted for running off some horses belonging to John Reich. A third brother was recently arrested in Indiana, and the remainder of the family and gang are in a fair way for a term at Joliet.

Geograp Jourdan, the wickelest pergon in town.

gang are in a fair way for a term at Joliet.

George Jourdan, the wickedest negro in town, as Cheyenne parlance has it, engaged in a row last evening with James York in Richardson's saloon, at No. 189 Fourth avenue, and because York got the better of him Jourdan drew a razor and siashed him across the right hand and wrist, inflicting two bad but not dangerous geshes. The man who thirsted for gore was trundled off to the Armory by Officer Gallagher.

trundled off to the Armory by Officer Gallarber.

Last evening at 6 o'clock Louis Portner, in going into the water-closet connected with Zenischek's beer-saloon, corner of Clask and Monroe streets, found a neatly-wrapped up package lying in the corner. Upon investigation it proved to be the inside iron-box of a No. 8 Hall safe. It had evidently been forced out and the lock upon it was broken. Where it came from, or who had left it there, no one was able to tell. It was taken to the Central Station. The box contained nothing.

H. M. Allen and C. Morris Sterling, who were arrested and incarecrated several days ago on the charge of running a crooked distillery, appeared before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, and gave ball in \$2,000 each to await the action of the District Court Grand Jury. The revenue officials, who have been in possession of the premises ever since the seizure, yesterday gave permission to J. D. Freeze, who had a furniture factory in the concern, to resume business, which will be acceptable news to the employes. which will be acceptable news to the employes.

Owen Brady, all the way from San Francisco, went on a spree yesterday, and arriving in front of M. M. Gerstley's shirt store in the Grand Pacific Hotel, thought that the sign over the door bore the name of a man who had swindled him out of \$500, more or less, in 'Frisco. Wherefore he wandered about until he got a brick, which he shied through a large ard costly pane of glass in the store front. And while dancing a warrior's quipstep over the proprietor, who hastened out to learn the cause of the assailt, Roundsman Brennan scooped him in, and landed him in the Central Station.

The cases of the People vs. N. J. Hills and

The cases of the People vs. N. J. Hills and others and of the People vs. N. J. Hills, also a search warrant issued against some property supposed to have been in Hills' possession, were all called before Justice Haines yesterday afternoon, and dismissed for want of prosecution, though the Justice waited half an hour over time for the prosecutor, and sent a Constable to hunt up his lawyer. These cases all grow out of the troubles of James Gordon Bennett and the church at Desplaines, and with Hills, who is an Elder in said church. The whole story is told in The Tribune of yesterday morning.

Justice Summerfield vesterday held the follow-

in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday morning.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: Edwin Cass, larceny, \$300 to the Criminal Court; William Watson, vagrant, sixty days to the House of Correction: Annie O'Shay, larceny from J. F. Williams, \$300 to the Criminal Court; John Bucker, larceny, \$300; Mary Ann O'Keefe, thirty days; Herman Gaede, forgery of two notes amounting to \$10.20 upon Hartman Bross, of No. 23 Lake street, \$300 to the 12th; Thomas

THE CITY-HALL. The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$2,006

The Police Department yesterday sent to the Comptroller voucher No. 1,729, amounting to \$50,067.12, and authorized its payment in New York with money now to the credit of the Police Pay-day seems to be about as far in the future

According to the resolution adopted by the Council Tuesday the city offices will be closed to-day, so that many of the officials and sub-heads of the departments will have an opportunity to attend the funeral of the late Mark Sheriday.

The managers of the theatres have been notified to comply with the suggestions set forth in Supt. Cleveland's late report. They are expected, from utterances made heretofore, to comply willingly; but if they do not do so, the virtue of the law will be tried.

In their annual report the Canal Commis

Mr. J. J. Foster, the Superintendent of Public Works of the Town of Lake, called at the City Engineer's office yesterday to make some arrangement about the purchase of some apparatus similar to that used by this city to thaw out the fire-hydrants when frozen, the Town of

CRIMINAL.

Alexander Mack and Homer Stewart were caught by Detective Simmons last night while walking down Clark street in clothing which belonged not to them, but to No. 199 Clark street. They were locked up at the Central Station and the goods returned to the owner. At an early hour yesterday morning one of the Armory solice found the door of Buck, Stow & Co.'s commission house, Nos. 106, 108, and 110 South Water street, open, but failed to discover the loss of any articles of value. It is thought that the thieves were frightened away, before having had a chance to finish the job.

Canal street, \$300 to the Criminal Court; John Flatters and Ellen White, adultery upon complaint of Ellen Flattera, \$500 to the 12th inst.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Fred Adams, partner of Ald. George E. White in the lumber business, was assaulted in his room over LaBerge's restaurant at 195 West. Madison street, by a notorious woman of the town named May Willard, who has been in the habit of visiting him at all hours of the day and night. Indeed, Adams, whose morals are not of a modelorder, has long been known as May's solid man, taking care of her when ill, and paying her board at Jennie Williams' house, on Fourth avenue. May has considerable Spanish blood in her, and is in consequence better known as the "Dago." This temperament, mixed with bad whisky and worse cigars, makes May at times a very "bad" girl, and it was in this sort of tantrum that she visited Adams' room, and, immediately upon his appearance, she plunged a small stiletto into him twice, once in the back below the shoulder-blade, and again into the abdomen.

All this was done, it is said, without a particle of ill-feeling on either side, but, beyond it all, there are reminiscences of old quarrels that May had only kept to herself because Adams furnished her with plenty of money. Upon several other occasions she has violently assaulted him with knives, fews, and even crockery and articles of furniture.

Adams was attended in his room by Drs. Carr and Bogne, who pronounced his injuries severe, and toberably dangerous. Later in the day they concluded that the wound in the abdomen had perforated one of the intestines, making the affair much more serious than was at the Madison-Street Station. She freely acknowledged the cutting, but is "mum" as to the cause of her assault.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Chicago Curling Club is called to meet this afternoon at 2 o'clock in Lincoln Park. The old English tea-party will take place this evening at Lower-Farwell Hall. The fol-lowing will be present: The Right Rev. Bishop Fallows, the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, the Rev. Dr.

Fallows, the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, the Rev. Dr. Williamson, of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Miss Dryer, and others.

The seventh annual ball of the Liberty Base Bail Club will be given to-morrow evening at Snow's Academy, corner Washington and Green streets. The champion emblem of Chicago, held by the Franklin Club, will be on exhibition, as well as large photos of the Chicago, Boston, and other Clubs, and a number of the "Chicago Nine" will also be on hand.

hand.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the country are requested to spend a part of Friday in special prayer for this object, viz.: That the International Committee on Sunday-School Lessons for 1878 may prepare a lesson once a quarter on the subject of temperance. In compliance with this request, members of the Chicago W. C. T. U. are invited to meet on that day in Room 3, Farwell Hall, 148 Madison street, at 10 a.m.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The Board of Village Trustees met in regular ession Tuesday evening, all of the members

being present.

Chief-Engineer Holly presented a report of the Water-Works for the month of November. The expenses for the month were \$388.67; construction account, \$168.26; total, \$551.98.

Treasurer Raymond presented an elaborate report, together with a few complimentary re-

Treasurer Raymond presented an elaborate report, together with a few compilmentary remarks, which he wished the Board to consider. He suggested that a person be appointed to andit bills and take charge of the books, and make out a complete report each month. In this way it would facilitate matters considerably, and a definite idea could be had of the village trusts. A motion prevailed that the report be accepted and the warrant desired be issued.

The Chairman of the Judiciary Committee begged leave to report that, considering the high moral sense of the village as secondary to the custom of shaving on the Sabbath, they did not consider it advisable for the Board to pass an ordinance prohibiting the keeping open of "shaving establishments" on that day.

J. C. McBugell petitioned to the Board for \$73.13 for building a sidewalk on Davis street, near the Centennial Fountain. As the Trustees had made no contract for the same, and as it was built for the benefit of certain individuals, the Board declined.

J. A. Daniells, in accordance with the requirements, reported the following officers elected by the Hose Company: C. J. Gilbert, Foreman; John Carney, First Assistant; Joseph Clapp, Second Assistant.

Trustee Iglehart, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, pre-ented a stack of bills amounting to \$1,00.

A motion prevailed that they be audited and he naid from their enversal funds.

nance Committee, prejented a stack of bills amounting to \$1,000.

A motion prevailed that they be audited and be paid from their several funds. A motion that the Finance Committee have the power to transfer money from one fund to another was carried. The Board then adjourned till the

carried. The Board then adjourned till the next regular meeting.

The Eclectic met at the residence of Thomas Lord. This being the week set aside for prayer, there is consequently very little going on in social circles. The meetings thus far have been very interesting. The College Association held another meeting to devise some means of liquidating their incumbrances. It was decided to levy a tax of \$50 on each class, the money to be raised as soon as possible. The students are quite discouraged with the ill success of the lecture course, and are now determined to remove their burden in a quicker and more substantial manner.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SECOND ESSIPOFF CONCERT. The second of the Essipost concerts was given last evening at the New Chicago Theatre, to an udience somewhat larger than that which greeted this great artist on her first appearance, but by no means commensurate with her merits. It is somewhat remarkable that one of the greatest artists in the world of music should come here and play to an audience mainly of musicians. The concert-goers will probably find out, as they have many times before, after she has gone, that they have missed an opportunit which they should have improved, and make the discovery only when it is too late. The programme was an admirable one on account of

which they should have improved, and make the discovery only when it is too late. The programme was an admirable one on account of its variety, embracing different schools of music, all the way from the rigid and mathematical toccats of Bach to a Field nocturne, opening with the former number and closing with the Chopin C sharp minor Scherzo, played as only Essipoff can play it.

The leading number of Mme. Essipoff's part of the pragramme was the familiar Beethoven Sonataop. 27, No. 2, better known by its absurd appellation of the "Moonlight." On Monday evening, she played the opus 53, and over both performances planists will probably fight and growl,—not that both were not beautifully played, but on account of her reading. It is often said that the old works in classical music do not admit of such liberties as the works of the modern school; that the composers have left their instructions so exactly, even to the marking of the metronome, and indications of expression, that there can be but one way of playing them: and yet, as we remember, the best artists have been anything but conventional in their reading of the Beethoven Sonates. Rubinstein played the C sharp minor Sonate unlike any one else, and Von Bulow played it unlike Rubinstein, and now comes Essipoff and plays it unlike either. Her reading may violate the traditions, but it is certaphy as enjoyable to listen to the various interpretations of this Sonate as it is to witness the different personations of Hamlet by great dramatic artists. She certainly does not adhere very closely to instructions, and takes the tempos very rapidly, especially in the second movement, but it is useless to deny that she produces a great effect, and that her graceful fingers invest the Sonate, particularly the Adagio, with such peculiar charm and beauty that one cares little for mere fidelity to the instructions that accompany it. To follow it with the marked score might be distressing to the disciplinarian, but to listen to it without regard to the conventionalities is enj

de of it. It was ab certo in G minor, with second piano accompander: a Chopin barcarole; Schubert's at nade," arranged by Liszt; Schumann's "B as Prophet"; an Intermezzo by Von Bulovariations by Rameau; and Lizzt's Tweln Rhapsodie, with second piano accompanies arranged by Von Bulow.

MASONIC

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MENDOTA, Ill., Jan. 10.—The annual install tion of the officers of Mendota Lodge to place last evening at the Masonic Hall, this cip Prof. William Jenkyns, W. M.; I. Scheife belm, S. W.; James Clark, J. W.; F. Hash Secretary; S. Fernberr, Treasurer; Dr. J. Edwards, S. D.; R. M. Dewey, J. D.; J. Siminger and L. Goodwin, Stewards; B. J. Moss, Tyler. After the ceremony the Worsh ful Master invited the brethren to the bason hall, where an excellent supper was in reasures.

Rectal Dispatch to The Tribuna.
St. PAUL, Jan. 10.—The Musonic Graof Minnesota was in session to-day. I ordinate lodges have been instituted last session, and four dispensation

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 10.—This even Heames was elected President of the Comme Council, thus breaking the dead-lock in the body. This result was accomplished by three Democratic Aldermen, who refused to vote in William A. Owen, the nominee of the canon. Mr. Heames is a Democrat.

TWO AMERICAN MISSES. deal by snags in their months. In order that a other Misses may avoid the like bleakhas it are advised to may avoid the like bleakhas it

BERRY—At Decatur, Ill., Jan. 7, Col. Jane W. Berry. Remains taken to Vandalia, Ill. BUTLER—At the residence of his parents, 70 Jackson street, Frank M. Butler, son of Jose and Elizabeth Butler, aged 1 year 5 months and

and Elizabeth Buller, aged I year 5 months and days.

Funeral to day at 11 o'clock, to Rosehill Custery. Friends of the family invited.

Funeral to day at the family invited.

Funeral to Redward Customingham will take place Thursday. Jan. 11, at o'clock, p. m., from 136 Madison-st. Carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

DELORENZO—At his residence, 1131 State-st. on Tuesday, Jan. 9, at 3 p. m., Vincent Delorenzo.

HANAFIN-Jan. 9, Patrick Hanafin, ag years.

The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock Friday
morning from the house, 1377 Arnold-st., to S.
James Church, and from thence by cars to Calvary HENNESSEY—Jan. 10, of consumption, Emma, he beloved wife of John J. Hennessey, aged 28

the beloved whe of volume replicate copy.

Rotzenberg—Jan. 10, at the residence of her father, South Halsted—st., Union Stock-Yard, Emily C., youngest daughter of Charles Kotzenberg, aged 3 months.

Funeral by carriages to Graceland, Jan. 11, at 11, a. becg, aged 3 months.
Funeral by carriages to Graceland, Jan. 11, at 11 a. m.

LATTAN—On Wednesday morping. Jan. 10, of cardetea, Jane, wife of Theodore Lattan, Sr., aged 56 years and 6 months.
Funeral from her late residence, West Madisonst., opposite Central Fark, on Friday, Jan. 12, at 12 m., by carriages to Rosshill Cemetery. Friends of deceased wishing to attend the faneral will find christages in waiting at 11 o'clock, on Friday, the 12th inst., at the corner of West Washington-st. and Western-av., to convey them to the residence.

The Kenosha (Wis.), Onelda Connty (N. Y.), and New York City papers please copy.

TUTTLE—Jan. 10, Carrie L., only daughter of L. G. and S. D. Tuttle, aged 17 years.

Funeral from residence, 65 Twenty-third-st., Friday, 10:30 a. m.

CHOCON Is the most wonderful remedy for Rheumatismani Neuralgia. It never falls; and for headache, toothach piles, felons, cuts, sprains, bruises, burns, etc., will afford instant relief, as thousands can testify. For sale by all Druggists. H. A. HURLBUT & CO., 75 and 77 Randolph-E., Chicago General Wadesale Agents.

Cincago General Waolesale Agents.

Cincago, Jan. 5, 1877.

I wish to give a word of grateful testimony in behalf of "Eupeon." I had heard much said in its favor, but had absolutely no faith in it. I have had occasionally very severe attacks of Neuraira in the left side of my neck, head, und eye, and left my office on last Tuesday evening in great pain. On the train I met Mr. George E. Plumbe, wao urgst me to try the Eupeon, and instructed me as to low I should apply it, etc.

I borrowed his bottle and did as directed, and was absolutely and to my own great astonishuest completely cured. The pain left me, and I had a fine night's rest.

Henceforth a bottle of "Eupeon" shall stand beside my wife's picture.

A. W. SMITH.

CURED FREE OF CHARGE.

CURED FREE OF CHARGE. Neuralgia, headache, toothache, cuts, spraina ruises, burns, etc., by "Eupeon," at depot an eadquarters, 79 Randolph-st., basement.

AUCTION SALES. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. BUTTERS & CO.'S Regular Trade Sala. THE USUAL FULL LINES OF DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING,

SILES-DRESS GOODS, SILK HOEFS., EMBROIDERED SILK SCARPS. CARDIGANS HOSIERY, FURNISHING GOODS. HATS, GLOVES, MITTS, FURS, &c. THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 11, ATS O'CLOCK, AT THEIR SALESBOOMS, COM-NER WABASH-AV. AND MADISON-ST. Fine Dress Silks,

Silk Scarfs and Sashes, Silk Hdkfs. and Mufflers AT AUCTION, On Thursday, Jan. 11, at 11 o'clk. The above have just been received from the East, as all fine goods. Our instructions are to sell them will-out reserve. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Austra.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE FURNITURE, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, & SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 13. at 9:30 o'clock,

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randoiph-s Priday Morning, Jan. 12, at 91 o'clock, OUR REGULAR WEEKLY SALE. PARLOR SUITS,

CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,

A full line Carpets, both new missits and set hand; Cooking, Heating, and Parlor Stoves, Los Sofias, Wardrobes, Office and Library Desks, eral Household Goods, Planos, General Merc e. etc.; etc. ELISON, POMEROY & CO. By JAS. P. MCNAMARA & CO.,

Regular Sale of Boots and Shoes at Auction,

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